

# A Study on the Thought System of Contemporary "Neighborhood Diplomacy" with Chinese Characteristics

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## ABSTRACT

With the deepening development of political multipolarity and economic globalization in current world, the international situation is unpredictable, and global governance and international order have entered a period of deep adjustment. As the world's second-largest economy, China plays an important role on the international stage, and neighborhood diplomacy also occupies a primary position in China's overall diplomatic layout. Creating a good and secure neighboring environment is of great significance for promoting China's sustainable development and maintaining world peace and stability. The contemporary Chinese characteristic "neighborhood diplomacy" ideological system formed on this basis is a positive answer to China's questions about the world, the times, and history, and is also a declaration of the times that concerns the well-being of China, neighboring countries, and even the world's people.

**Keywords:** *Contemporary China, Neighborhood diplomacy, Ideological system.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The overall layout of China's diplomacy follows the paradigm of "major powers being the key, neighboring countries being the primary, developing countries being the foundation, and multilateralism being an important stage". Therefore, regardless of geographical location, natural environment, or mutual relations, neighboring countries always have extremely important strategic significance for China's development. However, historical experience has shown that China's neighborhood diplomacy has long lagged behind that of major powers, which is not conducive to China's achievement of peace and development. Therefore, entering a new era, China's diplomacy emphasizes the gradual transformation from a focus on "great power diplomacy" to a dual focus on "great power diplomacy" and "neighborhood diplomacy",<sup>1</sup> advocates building a "community with a shared

future with China's neighboring countries", and the form of a set of contemporary Chinese characteristic "neighborhood diplomacy" ideological system, guiding the new development of China's neighborhood diplomacy.

## 2. THE THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE THOUGHT OF "NEIGHBORHOOD DIPLOMACY" WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

Since the beginning of the 21st century, although peace and development have remained the theme of the times, hegemonism and power politics still exist, local conflicts and hot issues arise one after another, traditional security and non-traditional security are intertwined, and the world situation is turbulent. China cannot stand alone. Contemporary China's neighborhood diplomacy focuses on the trend of peace, development, cooperation, and win-win, as well as China's actual national conditions. Based on summarizing the diplomatic thoughts of the leaders of the new China,

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1. Wang Junsheng, "The Belt and Road" and China's Peripheral Strategy in the New Era, Shandong Social Sciences, 2015, (08): 50-56+49.

it also draws on the mainstream political and cultural ideas of excellent traditional Chinese culture and the internationalist ideas of Marxism with Chinese characteristics, which are rich in Chinese cultural heritage and reflect the characteristics of China's path.

### ***2.1 The Mainstream Political Theory of Excellent Traditional Chinese Culture***

Chinese culture has a long and profound history. With Confucianism as its core, traditional culture has always been the guiding ship for China's stable and far-reaching development. The moral principles of "benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom, and trustworthiness" hidden in Confucianism not only provide a behavioral paradigm for China's neighborhood diplomacy, but also provide rich ideological sources for the construction of China's characteristic "neighborhood diplomacy" ideological system. In addition, although contemporary Chinese characteristic neighborhood diplomacy is based on the mainstream political ideology of excellent traditional Chinese culture, it has also creatively transformed and innovatively developed its theory, making it more suitable for the needs of today's era and China.

Firstly, "valuing harmony and coordinating with all nations" is an important pursuit of the traditional Confucian concept of harmony, as well as an important orientation of contemporary Chinese characteristic neighborhood diplomacy. The Chinese nation has always been a peace loving nation. Whether it is China's solemn commitment to the international community to never seek hegemony, or China's unwavering determination to pursue the path of peaceful development, there is a strong "culture of harmony" behind it. Secondly, the basic requirement of Confucian benevolence and kindheartedness is to "uphold integrity, maintain harmony, and be friendly to neighbors", which is also an important stance of contemporary Chinese characteristic neighborhood diplomacy. Traditional Confucianism emphasizes the idea that "distant relatives are not as good as close neighbors" and "benevolent and friendly neighbors". The basic policy of contemporary China's neighborhood diplomacy also adheres to the principle of being good to neighbors, being companions with neighbors, and adhering to the principles of neighborly harmony, security, and prosperity, highlighting the diplomatic philosophy of "amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness". Finally, "one should first of all

respect one's own culture; and also appreciate the culture of others for the prosperity of human civilization" is an important concept of the traditional Confucian concept of Great Harmony, and also a theoretical guide for contemporary Chinese characteristic neighborhood diplomacy. "The Doctrine of the Mean" states that "all things are nurtured together without harming each other, and the Tao runs parallel without contradicting each other". Different civilizations embody the wisdom of different ethnic groups, each with its unique charm and profound heritage, and are all spiritual treasures of humanity. Different civilizations should learn from each other's strengths and make progress together, making cultural exchange and mutual learning a driving force for human social progress and a link to maintain world peace.<sup>2</sup> In the process of developing neighborhood diplomacy, China has always advocated dialogue without confrontation, inclusiveness without exclusivity, cooperation and win-win through seeking common ground while reserving differences, and seeking common development through exchange and mutual learning.

### ***2.2 The Chinese Government's Independent and Peaceful Diplomatic Thought***

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the reason why diplomatic work has continuously achieved tremendous achievements is that each era has scientific, advanced, and correct diplomatic values that are in line with the development characteristics of that era as the guide. From Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Important Thought of the Three Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development, to Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, regardless of the development and changes of the times, the independent and peaceful foreign policy has always been the overall tone of China's neighborhood diplomacy policy, the concentrated embodiment of China's diplomatic theory and practical exploration results, and the important theoretical foundation of contemporary China's neighborhood diplomacy policy.

From a historical perspective, the idea of independent and peaceful diplomacy is rooted in China's national revolution period, formed during

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2. Xi Jinping, Building a Community with a Shared Future for Humanity Together - Speech at the United Nations Headquarters in Geneva, January 18, 2017.

the socialist revolution and construction period, sustained development in the new era of reform and opening up, and further innovated and developed in the new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics.<sup>3</sup> Since the new Chinese government proposed the major declaration that "China is an independent country, and matters within China should be resolved by the Chinese people and their government"<sup>4</sup>, independence and autonomy have never been abandoned as a core principle of China's diplomacy, and have become the guiding principle of China's diplomatic development. Faced with the increasingly complex international situation, which has not been seen in a century, the concept of independent and peaceful diplomacy remains an important tool to promote the sustainable development of China's neighborhood diplomacy. In addition, contemporary China's independent and peaceful diplomatic ideology has also developed. In terms of diplomatic goals, more emphasis is placed on correctly understanding and handling relations with the external world from the perspective of the trend of human development and the changing global landscape; In terms of diplomatic strategy, more emphasis is placed on adhering to openness, mutual benefit and win-win, upholding fairness and justice; In terms of diplomatic values, China stands more clearly on the side of historical correctness and on the side of human progress. The idea of independent and peaceful diplomacy is not only an important foundation of contemporary China's characteristic neighborhood diplomacy, but also the key to maintaining the vitality of China's neighborhood diplomacy.

### ***2.3 Internationalist Thought on the Sinicization of Marxism***

Internationalism is an important attribute of Marxism and an important concept of New China's diplomacy. The internationalist ideology of sinicization of Marxism is also an important ideological foundation of contemporary Chinese neighborhood diplomacy theory. Contemporary China's neighborhood diplomacy is not only a crystallization of the wisdom of the Chinese nation, but also a historical product of the sinicization, modernization, and popularization of Marxism. It

not only inherits and develops the sinicized Marxist diplomatic theory, but also draws experience and wisdom from public principles such as internationalism, pacifism, and national independence that are commonly accepted by people around the world.

China has always adhered to practicing international morality through practical actions in handling international affairs and developing foreign relations. Any neighborhood diplomacy policy of China has varying degrees of international perspective and vision, and emphasizing international morality and responsibility is an important feature of contemporary China's neighborhood diplomatic practice. Whether it is adhering to the policy of "amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness" for good neighborliness and friendship, or promoting the construction of a "community with a shared future with neighboring countries" and "community with a shared future for mankind" to achieve common values for all mankind, all are the dynamic interpretation of the great internationalist spirit by China's actions, wisdom, and plans. In addition, the principles and essence of Marxist diplomatic views mainly include that timeliness becomes the starting point of Marxist diplomatic views, economy becomes the focus of Marxist diplomatic views, class constitutes the main thread of Marxist diplomatic views, and morality reflects the value orientation of Marxist diplomatic views.<sup>5</sup> The contemporary Chinese characteristic neighborhood diplomacy ideology adheres to the principles and essence of the Marxist diplomatic philosophy, integrating the standpoint and methods of Marxist diplomatic philosophy. It reflects the progress of Marxist sinicization in terms of ideology, route, and ideological realm, mainly in four dimensions: the sovereignty view that adheres to the bottom line of national fundamental interests, the global view that shares weal and woe with countries around the world, the new international order view that takes world peace and development as its own responsibility, and the security view that achieves sustainable development.

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3. Wang Chuanxing, Wang Ziyu, *The Historical Evolution and Theoretical Explanation of the Policy of Independence, Autonomy, and Peace in Foreign Affairs*. *Contemporary China and World*, 2022, (02): 75-84.

4. *Selected Works of Mao Zedong's Diplomacy*, Beijing: Central Literature Publishing House and World Knowledge Publishing House, 1994, p78.

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5. Dai Weilai, *Marx's View of Diplomacy and Its Contemporary Development*. *Marxism & Reality*, 2021, (04): 83-85.

### 3. THE BASIC CONCEPT OF THE THOUGHT ON "NEIGHBORHOOD DIPLOMACY" WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

In recent years, it has been difficult for China to achieve substantial breakthroughs in its neighborhood diplomacy. One important reason is that the low level of strategic mutual trust has limited the effectiveness of relevant policy arrangements. Therefore, it is urgent to enhance China's appeal and influence over neighboring countries through the shaping of international right of speech in the new concept of neighborhood diplomacy.<sup>6</sup> The basic concept of contemporary China's neighborhood diplomacy lies in responding to the needs of the times and grasping future development trends. Only by deeply rooted and trusted by people can China's neighborhood diplomacy concept form a positive interaction with the current international reality. Therefore, the basic concepts of contemporary Chinese characteristic peripheral diplomacy mainly include three aspects: the neighborhood diplomacy view of "amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness", the correct righteousness and benefit view of "taking righteousness as benefit", and the partnership view of "partnership without alliance".

#### 3.1 *Adhering to the Neighborhood Diplomacy Concept of "Amity, Sincerity, Mutual Benefit, and Inclusiveness"*

The Chinese government officially proposed the concept of "friendly, sincere, and inclusive" diplomacy in its neighboring countries at the 2013 Symposium on Diplomatic Work, further highlighting the primary position of neighboring countries and regions in China's diplomatic layout in the new era, and emphasizing the strengthening of cooperation and exchanges with neighboring countries. In the peripheral diplomacy concept of "amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness", "amity", "sincerity", "mutual benefit", and "inclusiveness" each have their own connotations and are integrated into an organic whole. These four together constitute the kinship foundation, moral foundation, interest cornerstone, and humanistic spirit of the Chinese government in

handling China's relations with neighboring countries, with the aim of achieving the five major goals of political integrity and harmony, economic cooperation and win-win, mutual assistance in security, mutual understanding in humanities, and openness and inclusiveness in regional mechanisms with neighboring countries.

"Amity" requires China to be close to neighboring countries as one family, maintain good neighborly friendship, and treat them as close neighbors and friends; "Sincerity" requires China to treat neighboring countries with sincerity and trust each other, emphasizing that China should treat neighboring countries with sincerity and sincerity; The requirement of "mutual benefit" is that China should seek mutual benefit and benefit from neighboring countries, and emphasize that economic exchanges with neighboring countries should have exchanges and be mutually beneficial; "inclusiveness" requires China to be tolerant and tolerant towards neighboring countries, seeking common ground while reserving differences, indicating that China needs to be tolerant of different opinions and demands when handling relations with neighboring countries, and promote regional cooperation with a more open mind and positive attitude. The organic whole composed of the four concepts of "amity," "sincerity," "mutual benefit," and "inclusiveness" is a landmark policy of China's peripheral diplomacy under the new situation. If "amity" and "sincerity" refer more to "attitude", which is a combination of honesty and harmony, then "mutual benefit" and "inclusiveness" mainly refer to "action", which is a combination of morality and interests. China and neighboring countries have a sense of closeness in terms of geography, people, and culture. When dealing with relations with neighboring countries, China keeps its promises, treats them with sincerity, and strives to better benefit neighboring countries through its own development. It fully respects and adapts to the differences and diversity of neighboring countries and regions, continuously deepening the integration of interests with neighboring countries and regions.<sup>7</sup> It should be the international responsibility and obligation that China needs to undertake with the continuous enhancement of its comprehensive national strength, and it is also a strong and vivid declaration of contemporary

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6. Chen Xiaoding, Shaping the International Discourse Power of China's New Concept of Neighborhood Diplomacy. The Journal of Shanghai Administration Institute, 2017, 18(02): p86.

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7. Lu Guangsheng, Xu Liping, The New Concepts and Practice of Amity, Sincerity, Mutual Benefit and Inclusiveness in the Periphery Diplomacy Journal of International Relations, 2015, (04): 54.

China's adherence to the path of peaceful development.

### ***3.2 Adhering to the Correct Concept of "Taking Righteousness as Benefit"***

The diplomacy of any country will be based on its own interests, but China will not only value its own interests. Although "benefit" is a prerequisite principle for the development of relations between China's neighboring countries, "benefit" cannot violate "righteousness". Therefore, in the set of ethical values proposed by the Chinese government to pursue and maintain international fairness and justice, the first important thing is to adhere to the correct concept of righteousness and benefit in foreign exchanges. Since the Chinese society entered a new era, it has always adhered to "the Belt and Road" strategy as a guide, strengthened the interest cornerstone of cooperation with neighboring countries in the cooperation that benefits itself as well as the surrounding countries, pursued a correct "view of righteousness and benefit", and promoted the realization of a highly dialectical unity of "righteousness" and "benefit".

The assertion of the relationship between "righteousness" and "benefit" is the core content of the concept of righteousness and benefit. The correct concept of righteousness and benefit currently pursued in China particularly emphasizes the importance of putting the word "righteousness" first and putting the word "righteousness" first. Chinese traditional culture emphasizes the important role of "righteousness" in the construction of the world order. From Confucius' "the gentleman is compared to righteousness" to Mencius' "sacrificing birth and taking righteousness", and then to Xunzi's "prioritizing righteousness and then profit is honor", righteousness has always been the mainstream of Chinese traditional culture, injecting cultural soul into the correct concept of righteousness and profit. At the same time, the correct concept of righteousness and benefit emphasized by China requires that when engaging in normal exchanges with developing countries, including neighboring countries, China should gather similarities and differences in national interests; When dealing with various international issues faced by oneself, it is necessary to balance righteousness and benefit, promote righteousness and integrate benefits, speak both for benefit and righteousness, and never forget righteousness for profit; When dealing with the national interests of developing countries, including

neighboring countries, one should not only grasp the principles of right and wrong, but also uphold morality, justice, and friendship towards the other party, and provide necessary assistance within one's own capabilities.<sup>8</sup> This correct concept of righteousness and benefit not only helps to spread the true concept of China's development of characteristic neighborhood diplomacy, but also helps China to break the trust deficit in handling foreign relations, thereby building a higher level of partnership with mutual trust and greater inclusiveness.

### ***3.3 Adhering to the Partner View of "Partnership Without Alliance"***

Partnership diplomacy is a diplomatic strategy with universal significance, which is in line with the theme of peace and development of the times, and also in line with the overall trend of international system and pattern development. Partnership can promote the stable and orderly development of relations between countries, ensuring the comprehensive coordination and sustainable development of bilateral relations.<sup>9</sup> In the process of developing partnership with other countries, the Chinese government has always adhered to the foreign policy of non-alignment, especially since 2012, partnership has gradually become an important component of China's characteristic diplomacy as a major country. China's partnership has basically formed a global network, and "partnership without alliance" will always be the primary partnership concept for China today and in the future when developing neighborhood diplomacy.

In the process of developing neighborhood diplomacy, China has always adhered to the principle of mutual respect, equal consultation, and resolute rejection of Cold War mentality and power politics among countries. It has embarked on a new journey of dialogue without confrontation and partnership without alliance in national exchanges. Therefore, China and neighboring countries should transcend ideological barriers and biases, respect each other's chosen social systems, economic models, and development paths based on their own national conditions, advocate a cooperative, comprehensive, and sustainable security concept,

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8. Jin Zhengkun, A Preliminary Discussion on Xi Jinping's Diplomatic Thought, 2015 (1): p8.

9. Sun Dehang, Research on Differential Governance of China's Partnership with Southeast Asian Countries, Master's Thesis of China Foreign Affairs University, 2021, p5.

resolve differences through consultation and negotiation, oppose unilateral sanctions or long-term jurisdiction over other countries in various forms such as military alliances and economic alliances, and jointly create a peaceful and stable development environment for China and neighboring countries. In addition, as China enters a new era of global development, the conditions for promoting partnerships have undergone profound changes. Opportunities and challenges coexist in the international environment, international identity, international image, and other aspects, highlighting the importance of the "partnership without alliance" partnership concept.<sup>10</sup> All countries should communicate in depth with a frank attitude to achieve the goal of increasing trust and resolving doubts, and enhance political mutual trust and sense of political identity among countries; it is necessary to adhere to the concept of seeking common ground while reserving differences, and respecting the traditional culture, national systems, and choices of each country's development path; it is also necessary to adhere to mutually beneficial cooperation, fully leverage the respective strengths in various fields, promote win-win cooperation and common development, expand the cake, share the cake well, and jointly promote the prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

#### **4. THE PRACTICAL PATH OF THE THOUGHT ON "NEIGHBORHOOD DIPLOMACY" WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS**

The saying goes, "The great road is not isolated, and the common goal is to promote common development and progress between China and neighboring countries." This is the key to promoting the sustainable development of China's neighborhood diplomatic work. In the new era, China's neighborhood diplomacy should rely on the connectivity construction of "the Belt and Road" initiative economically, and achieve coordinated economic development with neighboring countries under the guidance of the principles of joint consultation, joint construction and sharing; In terms of culture, efforts should be made to build a broader platform for cultural and cultural exchanges in "civilian diplomacy", promote mutual understanding between China and neighboring countries, and enhance mutual trust and sense of identity; Politically, there is a need to promote the

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10. Xi Jinping, Seeking Sustainable Development and Jointly Building the Asia Pacific Dream, November 10, 2014.

construction of a "community with a shared future with neighboring countries", achieve all-round cooperation, win-win and mutual benefit between China and neighboring countries, and ultimately achieve common progress and prosperity between China and neighboring countries.

#### **4.1 Relying on "The Belt and Road" Connectivity Construction**

In 2013, the Chinese government put forward the strategic initiatives of the "Silk Road Economic Belt" and the "21st Century Maritime Silk Road Economic Belt" respectively for Central Asia, Southeast Asia and South Asia, referred to as "the Belt and Road" or the "Double Silk Road". "The Belt and Road" is open, diversified and win-win, and should be a sunny avenue for all countries to work together.<sup>11</sup> Therefore, the proposal of "the Belt and Road" initiative is not only the implementation of the new concept of foreign relations, but also the reshaping of China's surrounding environment, and more importantly, the historic adjustment of China's neighborhood diplomacy. Therefore, the surrounding countries and regions have become the pilot areas and demonstration areas for China to promote "the Belt and Road" connectivity construction, form a regional cooperation situation of point to surface integration in Eurasia, especially in Central Asia, South Asia, West Asia and Central and Eastern Europe, and promote the construction of a new pattern of China's neighborhood diplomacy. At the same time, the relationship between contemporary China and its neighbors is no longer limited to the relationship between countries. "The Belt and Road" initiative is to further shape the development of space beyond the national level, making the concept of China's "neighbors" constantly enriched and improved. Through the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt on land, China has focused its attention on the interior of the Asian continent, thereby reducing the security pressure on China in East Asia to a certain extent; In addition, China also hopes to strengthen cooperation with ASEAN countries in the maritime field through the construction of the Maritime Silk Road, jointly maintain smooth maritime routes, peacefully resolve regional disputes through consultation, and

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11. Xi Jinping, The Construction of "The Belt and Road" Will Bring Great Opportunities for the Common Development of China and Countries along the Belt and Road [EB/OL]. (2015-10-22) [2016-5-20]. [http://news.xinhuanet.com/politics/2015-10/22/c\\_128343816.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/politics/2015-10/22/c_128343816.htm)

build a favorable external environment to promote China's peaceful and stable development with neighboring countries.

#### ***4.2 Building a Platform for Cultural Exchange Through "Folk Diplomacy"***

The friendship between countries lies in mutual affinity between the people, and mutual affinity between the people lies in mutual understanding. Folk diplomacy is the foundation of diplomacy between countries, and the profound friendship between people of different countries has always been an important driving force for the development of relations between countries. The cooperation between China and neighboring countries in various aspects such as economy, politics, and security must be supported by the people of all countries. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen friendly exchanges between China and the people of neighboring countries, enhance their mutual understanding and traditional friendship, and lay a solid public opinion and social foundation for regional cooperation. The development of China's civil diplomacy with neighboring countries needs to be based on historical experience, explore and innovate, carry out friendly exchanges with foreign countries in multiple fields, channels, and levels, build a high-quality platform for cultural and cultural exchanges between Chinese and foreign people, use sincerity to move people, warmth to the heart, emotion to move people, and reason to persuade people, and then pull the heart distance between China and the people of neighboring countries, and build a strong civil friendship. Entering the new century, the task of China's civil diplomacy will become more arduous, its role will become more prominent, and the stage will be broader.<sup>12</sup> Public opinion communication, civil friendship, and cooperation on people's livelihoods have become the main focus of contemporary China's three-dimensional civil diplomacy. At the same time, in the overall layout of China's neighborhood diplomacy, the main task of civil diplomacy is to promote mutual understanding and communication between China and the people of neighboring countries, enhance trust and dispel doubts. Only with a solid foundation of civil diplomacy can relations between countries have a "divine needle" that can determine the world, and official diplomatic relations have strong

development momentum. Therefore, by building a platform for civil and cultural exchanges between China and neighboring countries and regions, promoting the development and effective interaction of civil diplomacy between China and foreign countries, it not only helps to consolidate and expand the social and public opinion foundation for the long-term development of China and neighboring countries, but also helps to promote the effective construction of a "community of shared destiny in neighboring countries".

#### ***4.3 Promoting the Construction of China's "Community with a Shared Future with Neighboring Countries"***

In 2013, the Chinese government first proposed the concept of a "community with a shared future for mankind", and promoting the construction of a "community with a shared future with neighboring countries" is an important component of this concept, as well as a key link and important region in building a "community with a shared future for mankind". There is a must to adhere to the concept of "driving the periphery at the center and radiating to the world from the periphery", establish the idea of "sacrificing small interests for big benefits; there is also a must to sacrifice immediate interests for long-term benefits", promote the establishment of an open and inclusive peripheral security community, a cooperative and win-win peripheral economic community, a mutual learning and sharing peripheral cultural community, and a natural and green peripheral ecological community,<sup>13</sup> and use this as the basic model and overall framework for ultimately building a "community with a shared future with neighboring countries". In the current world, human beings are still facing numerous development challenges and challenges. Protectionist forces are rising in various fields, geopolitical conflicts are emerging one after another, various traditional and non-traditional security issues in the international community are overlapping, the instability of the security network structure is increasing, and the global governance mechanism needs further improvement. China has a long and arduous road to maintain world peace and promote common development. In this context, moving towards a "community with a shared future with neighboring countries" requires China and neighboring countries to adhere to the concept of

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12. Du Rong, Xi Jinping Meets with Representatives Attending the 10th National Council Meeting of the National Association for Friendship, People's Daily, 2012-05-21(1).

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13. Huang Nianyi, Research on the Challenges and Realization Path of Building a Neighborhood Community with a Shared Future. Master's Thesis of Shandong University, 2023.

cooperation, win-win and common development, and each country to adhere to the new concept of win-win, multi win, and win-win. When pursuing their own interests, they should consider the interests of others, and promote common development when pursuing their own development. Whether in history or in the future, China and neighboring countries have always been on the same boat, sharing weal and woe. Building a cooperative and win-win "community with a shared future" that goes beyond traditional interests will always be the best choice for contemporary China to develop its neighborhood diplomacy.

## 5. CONCLUSION

As a member of the Asian family and a responsible world power, China will always adhere to the foreign policy purpose of "maintaining world peace and promoting common development", further ensuring the continuity and stability of its neighborhood diplomacy policies. At the same time, contemporary China needs to improve and upgrade its peripheral partnership network, innovate its interaction model with neighboring countries, and build a new type of peripheral international relations that respect each other, are fair, just, and mutually beneficial. Therefore, the concept of China's characteristic neighborhood diplomacy is based on the long-term interests of China and neighboring countries, and will not only stop at the construction of a civilized exchange and mutual learning peripheral relationship, a peaceful, stable and open peripheral environment, and a cooperative and win-win "community with a shared future". Instead, it will further pursue the construction of a new international order and new international relations, promote the final formation of a "community with a shared future for mankind", and ultimately realize the common values of all mankind.

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