

Speech Outline on Non-traditional Security at Waseda University

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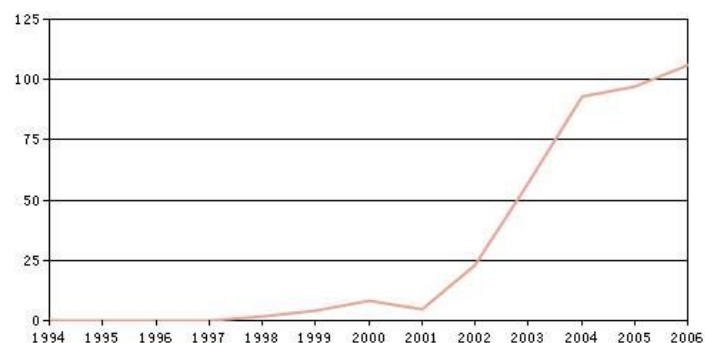
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1. We can divide China's construction of responsive capacity into three phases:

1978-1991, China's understanding of the issue that extended from traditional security to non-traditional security; 1992-2000, China put forward its new security concept and made some achievements in international security maintenance pertaining to diplomatic transformation; 2001-2008, the Chinese government and its academe attached great importance to the research of non-traditional security issues and its solutions, and showed the biggest concerns for and made the greatest efforts in the areas of international anti-terrorism cooperation related to anti-terrorist action, national security maintenance pertaining to anti-separatism, human security maintenance pertaining to the epidemic diseases, energy security maintenance pertaining to the energy, and resource problems concerning ecological security maintenance related to environmental issues etc.

2. Academic research situation in China: According to the statistics from the Chinese Journal Database, from 1998 to the end of 2006, there are 2,747 theses using the term, “non-traditional security” in discussing international and internal issues. The annual variations in the total number of the literature related to “non-traditional security” are illustrated in the following diagram:



3. NTS-PD Center of ZheJinag University has done for nearly three years:

- (1)Teaching: On Non-traditional Security; Non-traditional Security and Public Crisis Management.
- (2)Programming: China Social Academy Programme; Ford Found Programme; Vital Programme of Education Department of China; etc.
- (3)Publishing: Series Books: eight books; more than X essays
- (4)Conference:
- (5)Other academic activities: