Editors’ Note

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Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Promoting Global Cause of Poverty Alleviation

By Wang Zhengpu*

Poverty is a chronic affliction of human society and a common challenge faced by the whole world. In 2000, the United Nations Millennium Leaders Summit adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in which poverty reduction was the top priority. In 2015 when the set poverty alleviation goal was largely achieved and substantial progress had been made in the global campaign against poverty, the UN convened the Development Summit. On this occasion, world leaders endorsed *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, in which ending poverty in all its forms is the first and foremost goal. Countries are called upon to eradicate extreme poverty, establish social protection systems, ensure equal access to basic services, develop inclusive finance, and prevent and mitigate disasters. They are also encouraged to enhance international cooperation against poverty and provide assistance to the least developed countries.

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China is the most populous country that continues to make headway in poverty reduction. Over the past 100 years, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the country has adopted a consistent, people-centered approach to reducing poverty, promoting development, and increasing people’s well-being. The relentless efforts and proud achievements of China, a country with a population of over 1.4 billion and more than 500 million farmers, will go down in history. And China’s contributions to the anti-poverty efforts of mankind speak volumes about its firm commitment and sense of responsibility.

China pursues a science-based, efficient and innovative approach to reducing poverty. We have implemented the strategy of targeted poverty alleviation. Targeted efforts have been made to accurately identify the poor and allocate the resources to ensure those in need get the support. This proves to be the right way to combat poverty. In parallel, we pursue development-driven poverty alleviation, taking development as the fundamental approach to eradicating poverty. This is a uniquely Chinese way of fighting poverty, which contributes China’s solution to the international campaign against poverty.

China’s efforts as a developing country lend a strong boost to the global cause to end poverty. We stand firm in China’s own reality and yet take a global perspective. China is the first developing country to achieve the poverty alleviation target in MDGs and meet the goal in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule. We have all along pursued international exchanges, knowledge sharing, and results-oriented cooperation. By working with other countries, we contribute our own action and strength to the global efforts
against poverty. In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, which, for the first time in decades, increases the numbers of those living in poverty, we still managed to achieve, on schedule, the target of ending extreme poverty in all dimensions, thus contributing China’s wisdom and adding impetus to accelerating the global action against poverty.

I. Consistency and Commitment

The Chinese nation has an abiding commitment to fighting poverty. For several millennia, the Chinese people had longed for a life free from want. Prosperity and abundance had been their relentless pursuit. In modern times, the Chinese people suffered from the corrupt feudal rule and foreign aggression. Political turmoil and incessant wars brought untold hardships to the people who were living with the nightmare of poverty. To shake off poverty has been what the Chinese people are fighting for and is part of the Chinese dream of the great renewal of the Chinese nation.

In 1921, the CPC was born when the Chinese nation was at great peril and the Chinese people were grappling with deepening social crises. The CPC serves the people and depends on the people. Since the very first day of its founding, it has seen as its mission to deliver a happy life for the people and seek renewal of the Chinese nation. It has since united and led the Chinese in a long-term struggle for a better life.

During the New Democratic Revolution, the CPC rallied the Chinese people closely in 28 years of hard struggles on the platform of “defeating the landlords to redistribute the land” and
“giving land to the tiller”. The impoverished were liberated, and victory was achieved in the Chinese revolution. The People’s Republic of China (PRC) was founded in 1949, thus clearing the obstacles and creating fundamental political conditions for eradicating poverty.

After the founding of the PRC, the CPC concluded that “the issue of poverty in today’s China was caused by the semi-colonial and semi-feudal social system that had been overthrown.” It united and led the people in carrying out land reform, putting an end to the feudal land system that had been in existence for over 2,000 years. Poverty in developing countries is largely due to the fact that farmers own no land. The land reform thus removed the institutional impediments that held back anti-poverty efforts. Socialist transformation was carried out in agriculture, individual craft industries, and capitalist industry and commerce to pave the way for the establishment of socialist system, thus providing a basic institutional guarantee for addressing the root causes of poverty. Socialist construction was promoted, and farmers were mobilized to take part in production. Efforts were made to grow the collective economy, improve farmland irrigation and water conservation, and develop rural education and cooperative medical services. A preliminary social security system in rural areas took shape, with the collective economy at the base, and the “five guarantees” (providing commune members who could not work and had no family to support them with proper food, clothing, fuel, education for children and teenagers, and paying their burial expenses) and relief for people in extreme poverty as the core. The Chinese people, including the farmers, who made up nearly one quarter of the world’s population, saw their basic living needs met. A solid foundation was thus laid for poverty eradication.
Since the start of reform and opening-up, the CPC, convinced that “poverty is not socialism; socialism means eliminating poverty”, has led the people to put economic development front and center, pursue reform and opening-up, and improve China’s national strength in all respects. With a focus on rural areas, a massive, planned, well-organized poverty alleviation campaign was launched. The two-tier management system adopted in the rural areas, integrating cooperative management with household contract management, clarified the most basic production relations and inspired the farmers’ enthusiasm. In a ground-breaking move, poverty alleviation was integrated into national strategies. The Priority Poverty Alleviation Plan (1994-2000), the Outline of Development-driven Poverty Alleviation in Rural Areas (2001-2010), and the Outline of Development-driven Poverty Alleviation in Rural Areas (2011-2020) have been successively rolled out. These plans lay down the policy of development-driven poverty alleviation, setting the poverty standard, and identifying impoverished counties and contiguous poverty-stricken areas. A four-tier poverty alleviation work system from the county level up to the central level was put in place. A coordination mechanism was also established that covers both infrastructure such as agriculture, water conservancy, transport, housing and electricity and social programs, including education, health, science and technology, and culture. These make up an institutional framework for poverty reduction across the country. As the Chinese economy continues to grow fast and steadily, we make sure development and opening-up contributes to poverty reduction. Enormous changes have taken place in poverty-stricken areas and unprecedented achievements have been made in improving people’s well-being.
Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has underscored that “To achieve initial prosperity in the countryside, it is essential to raise rural living standards and particularly those of impoverished villagers,” and pledged that “No single poor area or single poor person should be left behind in achieving this goal.” China’s battle against extreme poverty had entered the toughest stage. It was hard to complete the task with conventional approaches and ideas. To achieve the goal of poverty alleviation, the nation had to pull together with greater determination, sharper thinking, more targeted measures, and extraordinary efforts. To this end, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council decided in 2015 to win the battle against poverty. It was made clear that by 2020, the rural residents under the current poverty standards would have adequate food and clothing, and access to compulsory education, basic medical services and safe housing, and that all the rural poor and all impoverished counties would be lifted out of poverty, and that poverty over entire regions would be eliminated. Thanks to the joint efforts of the Party and people of all ethnic groups, China secured a comprehensive victory in the fight against poverty. The 98.99 million rural residents who were living below the current poverty threshold all shook off poverty; all the 832 designated poor counties and all the 128000 impoverished villages got rid of poverty. China has eliminated poverty over entire regions and eradicated extreme poverty. In so doing, China developed a model of poverty alleviation and made major contribution to the global campaign against poverty.
II. A Science-based Strategy of Targeted Poverty Reduction

Identifying those truly in need, finding the cause of poverty, and working out an effective and efficient approach to ending poverty is a challenge for countries with a large population and vast territory. In its anti-poverty efforts, China has actively learned from international experiences, fully considered its actual conditions, and pursued innovative and targeted policies to eradicate poverty. “Targeted Efforts in Six Areas” were made to identify the poor accurately, arrange targeted programs, utilize capital efficiently, take household-based measures, dispatch first Party secretaries based on village conditions, and achieve the set goals. “Five Measures for Poverty Eradication” were taken to boost the economy to provide more job opportunities, relocate poor people from inhospitable areas, compensate for economic losses associated with reducing ecological damage, improve education in impoverished areas, and provide subsistence allowances for those unable to shake off poverty through their own efforts. We also addressed “Five Questions in Poverty Alleviation”, which refers to: who should help, who should be helped, how to help, how to evaluate whether someone has emerged from poverty, and how to ensure those people stay free from poverty. This way, China’s response to poverty has been targeted, science-based, and highly efficient.

1. Identifying People in Need to Know Whom to Help

To help the poor, we must know who they are. China has developed a set of standards and procedures to accurately identify the poor. Poor households are identified primarily based on
their incomes, with consideration given to other factors such as housing, education and health. Household applications for poverty registration are discussed and reviewed, disclosed for public supervision, and then evaluated by each level of administration. For administrative villages applying to be registered, consideration is given to the incidence of poverty, the per capita net income of the villagers, and income from businesses run by village collectives. Applications are filed by the village committee, reviewed and disclosed by the township government, and examined by the county government before the results are made public. The individuals and villages confirmed as poor are then registered and a file is created in the national poverty alleviation information system. Dynamic management of the poor population has been strengthened to remove those who have been wrongly identified and to add those newly identified, with an emphasis on accuracy. Through this registration system, for the first time in a country with over 500 million farmers, China has identified every poor individual in every village, and every poor household has the causes of their poverty and their needs registered with the government. The first national information platform on poverty alleviation provides powerful IT support for targeted measures.

2. Strengthening Accountability and Team-building to Know How to Offer Support

Accountability is key to poverty alleviation. China has established a poverty eradication management network with the central government acting as coordinator, provincial governments taking overall responsibility, and city and county governments overseeing implementation. Officials are sent to villages to help every needy household. Top local officials take charge of
poverty eradication affairs. The leading officials of 22 provinces and equivalent administrative units in central and western China signed written pledges to the Party Central Committee, and Party secretaries at the five administrative levels of province, city, county, township and village have worked towards the same goal. In places where the work was particularly difficult, the fight against poverty became the top priority in social and economic development and people’s well-being. Through the strictest possible evaluation and supervision mechanism, China has evaluated the performance of provincial Party committees and governments as well as central government departments tasked with poverty alleviation. Those who did well are honored, and those who fell behind are encouraged to step up efforts. The mobilization advantage of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics is brought into full play. Government departments at county level and above and state-owned enterprises and public institutions selected and sent over 3 million officials to work in poor villages. They worked closely with over 2 million township officials and several million village officials on the frontline against poverty. They worked with poor populations to make poverty alleviation plans and deliver those plans on the ground to make a real difference. They are a staunch force in the fight against poverty.

3. Applying Targeted Measures for Different Groups to Know How to Help

We cannot address the root cause without the right remedies. In practice, China has adopted categorized and targeted measures to reduce poverty, based on the situation of individual households, local conditions, and the causes for and types of poverty. These targeted measures include: boosting the economy to provide
more job opportunities, relocating poor people from inhospitable areas, compensating for economic losses associated with reducing ecological damage, improving education in impoverished areas, and providing subsistence allowances for those unable to shake off poverty through their own efforts alone.

First, boosting the economy to provide more job opportunities. China has supported and guided poor areas in developing economic activities geared to their available resources, and encouraged poverty alleviation through new forms of business and new industries such as e-commerce, photovoltaic (PV) power generation and tourism, and through the consumption of products and services from poor areas. China has facilitated the transfer of food processing, clothes manufacturing, and other labor-intensive industries from the east to the west. In an innovative way, the government issued small loans for poverty alleviation – loans under RMB50,000 to be issued to poor people without requirements for guarantee or collateral and paid back in three years. The loans are issued at benchmark interest rates with interest subsidies and risk compensation funds set up at county level. More than RMB710 billion have been issued in small loans to 15 million poor households. More than 300,000 industrial bases have been built. 12,000 local agro-product brands have been created, 14,400 leading enterprises above the city level established, and 719,000 rural cooperatives operated by farmers. A total of 72.6% of poor households have formed close ties with new types of agribusiness entities. 98.9% of the poor households have benefited from these support policies. Almost all poor people with the ability and intention to work have joined the collective endeavor.

Second, relocating poor people from inhospitable areas. Some
people lived in uninhabitable areas suffering from harsh natural conditions and subject to frequent natural disasters. It would be very hard for them to shake off poverty if they remained where they were, so the government relocated them to other areas on the basis of fully respecting their wishes. As a result, more than 9.6 million people from inhospitable areas have been relocated to places of better living conditions. Measures have been taken to create jobs for the relocated population in nearby industrial parks and workshops. Of all the relocated people with the ability to work, 73.7% have found jobs; 94.1% relocated families with members who have the ability to work are in employment. In the resettlement sites, support facilities have been built. Some 6,100 kindergartens, elementary and middle schools, 12,000 hospitals and community health centers, 3,400 old-age care facilities, and 40,000 cultural centers and venues have been built or expanded. Through all these efforts, the relocated people can have a better and prosperous life.

Third, shaking off poverty through compensations for economic losses associated with reducing ecological damage and getting eco-jobs. Clear waters and green mountains are invaluable assets. China has explored the mechanism of reducing poverty through ecological improvement, strengthened ecological restoration and environmental protection in poor areas, and increased government transfer payments to key eco-areas. Poor people with the ability to work have thus been employed in eco-work, for example as forest rangers. By participating in projects for ecological conservation and protection, and growing woody oil plants and working in forest tourism, the poor population have made a major contribution to improving the eco-environment in poor areas and increased their incomes, with mutually beneficial
Fourth, improving education in impoverished areas. To eliminate poverty, education must come first. The government has continued to increase support for schools in poor areas to improve their conditions, standard of teaching, faculties and financial resources. The state ensures compulsory education for all school-age children. A total of 1.27 million teachers from more than 80,000 schools have benefited from a program that gives special allowances to rural teachers in contiguous areas in extreme poverty. Altogether 190,000 rural teachers have been dispatched to support schools in remote poor areas and ethnic minority areas on the borders. A funding system covering preschool to postgraduate education has been established, offering assistance to an equivalent of 640 million people. Favorable policies have been leveraged to enroll more poor students from designated areas, expand employment for graduates, and help students shake off poverty through vocational education. More than 8 million middle and high school graduates from poor families have received vocational training, 5.14 million poor students have received higher education. Education can help to prevent poverty from passing down from generation to generation, enhance the capacity building of the poor, and inject impetus to the sustainable development of poverty-stricken areas.

Fifth, providing subsistence allowances for those unable to shake off poverty through their own efforts alone. China has strengthened the social security net in rural areas, aligning the rural subsistence allowances framework with poverty alleviation policies. The departments in charge of poverty alleviation and civil affairs compare data and verify information on a regular basis, to
ensure full coverage of support for eligible groups, with a focus on the poor groups who have lost working abilities in full or in part. Other forms of social relief are offered to those have encountered temporary difficulties caused by disasters.

4. **Adopting Strict Criteria to Know When and How to Deregister Those Who Have Emerged from Poverty**

To help those in need truly get out of poverty is what we strive for. A poverty exit mechanism has been established, with clear provisions on the standards and procedures for deregistering from the list poor counties, villages, and individuals. And the government has worked out a poverty deregistration plan and an annual poverty alleviation plan. These efforts prevent misconduct such as manipulation and falsification of data, and also prevent those who have emerged from poverty from keeping the label in order to continue accessing preferential treatment. The results of poverty exit in the case of villages and counties have been disclosed for public evaluation and review, based on transparent procedures, accurate data and complete files, to ensure fairness. Annual evaluations are made by third parties of the deregistered population and counties, with a focus on three parameters – the accuracy of decisions, the poverty incidence of recurrence among deregistered counties, and public rating of assistance measures. From 2020 to early 2021, China conducted a general survey of poverty elimination, collecting accurate data on progress in helping the poor out of poverty, to ensure the achievements are authentic and can stand the test of history.
5. Conducting Follow-up Monitoring to Help People Stay Out of Poverty

People and locations will only be considered to have shaken off poverty when they have stayed out of it and have not fallen back in poverty after a certain period. Counties have been given a five-year period of grace from the day they emerged from poverty. During this period they will continue to enjoy the main support policies. China will improve its dynamic monitoring of any trends indicating a return to poverty, and improve associated support measures. It will regularly check on key groups, such as those who have just emerged from poverty but whose position is far from secure, those on the verge of poverty who can fall back in again easily, and those experiencing difficulties in meeting their basic needs due to expenditure induced by illness, disaster or accident, or due to a sharp drop in income, and exercise dynamic management to spot these trends early and intervene through support measures, so that these people do not fall back into poverty. China will continue to support formerly impoverished areas in developing their specialty industries and help those who have emerged from poverty have stable employment. Follow-up support will be given to the resettled populations. Systems and practices, such as resident first secretaries and working teams, eastern-western collaboration, paired-up assistance, and social assistance, will be continued and improved. Efforts will be intensified to help those who have emerged from poverty create a better life through their own hard work. More evaluation will be carried out over the status of formerly impoverished people and areas to ensure that people do not slide back into poverty in large numbers.
III. Helping Other Countries Create A Better Future

To eradicate poverty is the shared mission of mankind. As the world’s largest developing country, China has been an active champion and supporter of the global cause of poverty alleviation. While working hard to end poverty within its borders, China has taken an active part in international exchanges and cooperation on poverty alleviation and work with the rest of the world to build a global community of shared future that is free from poverty and pursues common prosperity.

We learn from international experience to support poverty reduction in China. With a firm belief that other’s experience can be useful for China, we pursue exchanges with other countries and seek international support. China has engaged in cooperation with UN development agencies, the World Bank, and other national and international organizations to fund projects in China. We established the International Poverty Reduction Center in China together with international partners to bring in international expertise to train officials in charge of poverty reduction, and coordinate industry, education and health related poverty alleviation projects that have made a positive impact in poor areas. The center brings China effective solutions, innovative models, funding, talents and managerial expertise. The Chinese people always remember the invaluable support and help we have received from various parties and will give back to the international community.

China also goes global to help other developing countries reduce poverty and improve people’s well-being. Following the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared
benefits, China has hosted three major conferences, including the Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum, China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction, and China-Africa Poverty Reduction and Development Conference to provide consistent assistance for poverty reduction purposes. Between 2005 and the end of 2020, China hosted 159 training sessions on poverty alleviation for 4,233 officials from 136 countries and organizations in Asia, Africa, Oceania, North America, South America and Europe. These training sessions helped to disseminate China’s approaches and practices in poverty reduction, build consensus among countries on poverty reduction, and promote experience sharing. China signed MOUs on poverty reduction with Asian, European, African and Latin American countries to build stable mechanisms for bilateral cooperation. China has carried out the program known as East Asia Poverty Reduction Demonstration Cooperation Technical Assistance Projects in six rural communities of the Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar to help develop poverty reduction industries, improve infrastructure in villages, and train skilled workers. Such bilateral cooperation produced tangible benefits for local communities. The general public are encouraged to play their part. The China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation conducted the Package of Love project in Myanmar, Nepal, Ethiopia, Cambodia, the Laos, Uganda, Pakistan, and Namibia. Over 730,000 primary students have received education support from China.

Looking back, we are proud of the tremendous achievements China has made in poverty alleviation and our contributions to the global cause of poverty reduction in all dimensions and at multiple levels. Looking ahead, China has embarked on the new journey of rural revitalization. The gains in poverty alleviation will be
consolidated and expanded. Rural areas will be revitalized in terms of industry, talents, culture, ecology, and community building. The urban-rural gap in development and people’s living standards will be significantly narrowed. We are confident that more substantial progress will be made in delivering a life of prosperity for each and every one. We are convinced that “China will get better only when the world becomes a better place, and that a better China will contribute to the greater good of the world.” Going forward, China is ready to work with the international community for common development and remain focused on improving people’s well-being and creating a better future with all other countries.
B orn in 2001, Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) is a non-governmental and non-profit international organization for conference. Its original aspiration is to promote the integration of the Asian economy, while its current mission is to pool positive energy for the development of Asia and the world.

In the twinkling of an eye, BFA has developed into a premium forum that has an international reputation. all BFA has done in the past 20 years is to aim for development, foster development, and serve development. Such spirit is displayed not only in the orchestration of the BFA’s conferences but also in all respects of its work.

I

BFA was born at the turn of the century when globalization was sweeping across the globe. At that time, both Europe and North America had seen
supranational sovereign regional cooperation organizations pop up one after another and hence made notable breakthroughs in regional integration. However, Asian economies, which had previously maintained rapid growth, suffered marked losses amid the financial crisis. Facing tremendous opportunities and challenges, 26 (later increased to 29) Asia-Pacific countries, with a sharp insight into the history, unanimously agreed to establish an Asian platform for political-business dialogue to discuss economic coordination and regional cooperation on an open and inclusive footing and to voice Asia’s view on global issues.

Over the last 20 years, BFA has borne witness to Asia’s take-off since the new century and has also joined emerging economies in pulling through a flurry of challenges. Since the Forum was incubated in the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis, it was born with a mission of responding to changes unique of varying times and boosting cooperation amongst countries across the world. It was for this reason that, at the very beginning, BFA has already excelled in seeking opportunities from crises and turning the latter into the former. In 2003, the newly-minted Forum encountered the SARS epidemic that had swept through Asia. In this predicament, the Forum organized discussions, ending up with a conclusion that the SARS impact on the economy of Asia and the world at large would be interim and reversible. Albeit feeble, this voice brought confidence and hope to Asia amid the panic of this epidemic, and it turned out to be correct and forward-looking. Since then, whether in the international financial crisis in 2008 or the European debt crisis in 2011, BFA always served as a critical platform for policy communication among countries in Asia and the rest of the world, and generated many far-sighted “Boao Plans” when countries encountered challenges in their development.
Today with the joint efforts of all sides, Asia has become a global economic engine on par with North America and Europe. As regional integration incessantly deepens, Asia’s demographic, resource, and reform dividends continue to be released, and the region plays an increasingly vital role in fostering common development and global governance. Coupled with the development of Asia, BFA has also entered a stage of swift development. From promoting Asian economic integration to pooling positive energy for the development of Asia and the world, what remains unchanged at BFA is its philosophy of seeking development and boosting cooperation. The venue for the annual conference, originally an obscure small fishing village, has grown into a renowned resort, connected to the rest of the world via expressway, high-speed railway, and a local airport. It was also on the Boao stage that many momentous cooperation achievements in the Asia-Pacific region, including the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and the Conference on Dialogue of Asian Civilizations, have been developed and improved. As such, they have altogether turned Asia into the most vibrant and promising region in the global economy.

II

Recently, profound adjustments have taken place in the international situation, and significant changes unseen in a century have been accelerated. In this context, BFA perseveres in the cooperative path of multilateralism as an indispensable platform for communication to address global challenges, maintains its cross-cultural, multi-disciplinary, and trans-sectoral edges, and remains committed to promoting the Boao spirit marked by inclusiveness, innovation, and win-win cooperation.
Since 2018, the Forum has established a development strategy of “one running theme and five focal areas”. While adhering to the theme of economic development, BFA broadens its vision into five focal areas, including technology innovation, healthcare, education, culture, and media, contributing “Boao Wisdom” to eliminating the world’s “governance deficit”, “trust deficit”, “development deficit” and “peace deficit” via “development-oriented approaches”. Under BFA’s framework, we initiated high-end thematic forums such as the “Global Health Forum”, the “International Science, Technology and Innovation Forum”, and the “Global Economic Development and Security Forum”. Such thematic forums have fostered international exchanges and cooperation in relevant domains and are positively echoed and extensively attended by the international community.

BFA also plays a proactive role in knowledge sharing and production as a think-tank. It compiled and unveiled a series of research reports around critical issues in the development of Asia and beyond and established a long-term partnership with world-class research institutions. Last year, for example, the Forum organized more than ten webinars and released six heavy-weight flagship reports, including *Asian Economic Outlook and Integration Progress Annual Report 2020*, *Asian Financial Development Report on Financial Inclusion*, *Report on the First Conference of the Global Health Forum of Boao Forum for Asia*, *Asia Poverty Reduction Report 2020*, *Free Trade Agreements: Asia’s Choice*, *Boao Forum for Asia Innovation Report 2020* and a special research report entitled *The Pandemic and the Changing World*. As such, the Forum has become a vital platform for the international community to summarize and share experience in development, demonstrating its unique role as a weathervane for
policy communication.

The Covid-19 pandemic that broke out last year brought new challenges to globalization, and it also presented the Forum with new ideas on the long-term development of itself and the world. Whether admitted or not, human beings have de facto become a community with a shared future where no country can preserve itself from the global challenges. Only by sticking to multilateralism and fortifying international cooperation shall we better respond to these challenges. Through organizing extensive discussions and taking proactive steps, the Forum took crises as opportunities. It leveraged its strengths, mobilized resources from the political, business, academic, and media circles, and further consolidated consensus on development amid the pandemic. Not only does this coincide with the original aspiration of the Forum to facilitate economic globalization, it also serves as the guiding mentality that the Forum follows when planning a variety of activities, such as the Annual Conference 2021 (AC2021) and the BFA 20th Anniversary Commemorative Meeting in April.

III

The annual conference is the Forum’s flagship meeting and also its most significant event every year. Against the special backdrop featuring changes and a pandemic both unseen in a century, this year’s annual conference carried the ardent anticipations of the international community to explore how the world will evolve after Covid-19. With the enormous support of the host country and all parties, the annual conference was successfully convened in Boao, China, from April 18 to 21. The theme of AC2021 — “A World in Change: Join Hands to Strengthen Global
Governance and Advance Belt and Road Cooperation” — was highly recognized by leaders and delegates from many countries that participated in the event.

Despite Covid-19, AC2021 still stood out amongst the world’s most crucial international meetings. The 4-day event was honored by many preeminent figures, including the heads of state or government from 15 countries, 99 senior officials and former officials above the ministerial level, 29 directors of international and regional organizations, nearly 100 executives from the Global Fortune 500 and renowned companies, prominent experts, scholars, and cultural figures. Their extensive and profound discussions gave birth to many important consensuses.

The attendees generally contended that Covid-19 had accelerated the evolution of major changes globally and exposed new development issues. They agreed that the world is confronting massive challenges not merely in the health sector, but also in the economic and social respects. Strengthening global governance and international cooperation is more imperative than ever. Chinese President Xi Jinping addressed a video keynote speech at the opening plenary, putting forward four proposals on the major proposition of “Where should humanity go from here?” He proposed that countries should consider consultation on an equal footing to create a future of shared benefits; adopt openness and innovation to create a future of development and prosperity; explore solidarity and cooperation to create a future of health and security; be committed to justice to create a future of mutual respect and mutual learning. These proposals have guiding implications for all countries to work in unison to handle the major crises facing humanity and to turn the global governance system fairer and
more equitable. Leaders and guests from other countries argued that international collaboration and globalization should serve as the core components of the world economy and the development of mankind as a whole. All countries worldwide should abide by the basic principle of multilateralism, advance global governance more effectively, and deem international collaboration as their obligations rather than one of their alternatives.

It is broadly agreed that the Belt and Road cooperation had played a positive role in ramping up regional connectivity and fostering economic recovery. President Xi Jinping put forth four partnerships for the high-quality construction of the Belt and Road, including a closer partnership for health cooperation, a closer partnership for connectivity, a closer partnership for green development, and a closer partnership for openness and inclusiveness. Through this speech, he pointed out the path ahead of the Belt and Road cooperation at the next stage that inspired all parties. Participants at the conference all commended the marked achievements and positive impact of the Belt and Road cooperation. They argued that, as a crucial supplement to the global governance mechanism, multilateral initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative might help the international community better achieve common development.

All attendees also conducted in-depth discussions on many concrete topics around post-Covid-19 world development. For example, they believed that the international anti-pandemic cooperation at the next stage should focus on ensuring that countries, especially developing countries, have fair access to affordable vaccines. They suggested that developing countries possess tremendous potential for development when it comes to
reinstating the world economy in a green, inclusive and sustainable manner and revving up economic restructuring and digital transformation. All parties were rather optimistic about Asia’s robust driving force behind the development and its unremitting efforts to continue the economic integration. They argued that Asian countries were united at the difficult juncture during the pandemic, which displayed the value of seeking common ground while shelving differences and the importance of win-win cooperation.

With the active participation and concerted efforts of all parties concerned, AC2021 has generated notable results. It has built a consensus on working in unison to fight against the pandemic, enhancing global governance, upholding multilateralism and stepping up exchange and collaboration. As Covid-19 rages all over the world, these discussions showcased the solidarity and development status of Asia, and have helped boost the global economic recovery and the common development of the world.

IV

In his keynote speech at AC2021, President Xi pointed out that BFA had witnessed the extraordinary journey of China, Asia, and the world over the past two decades, and has exerted a significant influence in boosting development in Asia and beyond. On its 20th anniversary, the Forum demonstrated its unique role again through the exceedingly impressive line-up, all-around detailed discussion, and far-reaching results brought by AC2021. Its impact on responding to development challenges, stepping up development momentum and directing development is both distinctive and irreplaceable.
Looking forward, the Forum will continue to uphold the banner of globalization and multilateralism and stand ready to join people of vision from political, business, and media circles across the globe in making the global governance system fairer and more equitable, and pooling more positive energy for the development of Asia and the world at large. We are convinced that with the collective efforts of the Boao Family, more wisdom would be brought on the BFA stage. In the 20 years to come, the Boao Forum for Asia would be even more closely linked with Asia and the world.
On November 30, 2020, the Political Bureau of the 19th Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee conducted a collective study on strengthening the intellectual property (IP) protection in China. General Secretary Xi Jinping presided over the study and delivered an important speech, in which he fully recognized the historic achievements in China’s IP protection, elaborated on the significance of the work, analyzed the current situation and the tasks at hand, and made major arrangements for comprehensively enhancing the protection of IP. His important remarks reflected strategic vision and is profound and clear in its message, providing the ultimate guidance for IP protection in China. Therefore, we must fully understand and implement his remarks.

I. Historic achievements in IP development with Chinese characteristics

In his speech, General Secretary Xi Jinping reviewed the history of China’s IP work from the founding of
the People’s Republic of China (PRC) to reform and opening-up and today, especially during the extraordinary period after the 18th National Congress of the CPC. He made the insightful observation that, with the continued progress in this field, China had blazed a trail of IP development with its own characteristics and made historic achievements. China started from scratch and gradually grew into a real leading country in IP. This only took China several decades in contrast to the centuries that developed countries had spent. The accomplishment is valuable, and the experience is worth studying.

The Party’s leadership over IP has been continuously strengthened. China began to make exploratory efforts on IP protection shortly after the founding of the PRC. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1978, IP work has been put on a more standardized basis. In 2008, IP development became a national strategy with the introduction of the Outline of National Intellectual Property Strategy. It gained even greater prominence after the 18th CPC National Congress, with General Secretary Xi Jinping making a series of instructions and presiding several meetings of the CPC Central Committee on Comprehensively Deepening Reforming (leading group) to review and adopt critical guidelines and lay out overarching plans, such as the Guideline on Strengthening Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Protection and Overall Plan for the Pilot Reform of Comprehensive Management of Intellectual Property. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a number of policy documents, including the Action Plan for Further Implementation of the National Intellectual Property Strategy (2014-2020), Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Construction of a Leading Intellectual Property Nation under the New Conditions,
and the *National Program for Intellectual Property Protection and Application Plan During the 13th Five-year Plan Period*. An inter-ministerial mechanism was created in the State Council to implement the IP strategy, the State Administration for Market Regulation established, and China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA) was restructured, realizing the centralized and unified management of patents, trademarks, geographical indications (GI) of origin, and layout designs of integrated circuits as well as the comprehensive enforcement of laws on patents and trademarks. Efficiency of administrative management was greatly improved. Multiple IP courts were established and the Supreme Court now runs an IP tribunal, giving stronger judicial support to IP protection.

**The legal system for IP protection has been increasingly improved.** Starting from the 1980s, China has promulgated a number of laws and regulations to build a legal framework that recognizes international practices and cover various aspects of IP. They include the laws on trademarks, patents, copyright, and anti-unfair competition and regulations on protection of new varieties of plants, integrated circuit layout design, and Olympic symbols. The framework has been constantly updated in practice. New developments in recent years have been particularly important in intensifying the legal support. The new Civil Code established the most important legal principles for IP protection and amendments were made to the laws on patents, trademarks and copyright, which put in place a system of punitive damages for infringements consistent with high international standards. In the meantime, China has joined almost all the major international conventions on IP and conscientiously honored its treaty obligations. It has become a strong advocate of and contributor to international IP rules.
The comprehensive IP strength of China has been grown rapidly. The past decades have seen China’s IP work starting from ground zero and continuously scaling new heights. Progress has been particularly remarkable after the 18th CPC National Congress, with an increasing number of core patents, famous trademarks, valuable copyrights and high-quality products of GI. In 2020, China’s average ownership of invention patents reached 15.8 per 10,000 people and the country had 30.173 million valid registered trademarks, not including the statistics of Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan. Both figures were more than four times that of 2012. In 2019, China boasted the most patent cooperation treaty (PCT) applications and the third largest number of trademark applications in the Madrid system. Social satisfaction with IP protection in China has increased from a score of 63.69 in 2012 to 80.05 in 2020. China moved up to the 14th place in the Global Innovation Index in 2020 from the 34th in 2012, leading the middle-income economies and making the fastest progress in the world; it has 408 of the world’s top 5,000 brands, worth a total of 1.6 trillion US dollars; its position in the Doing Business Report jumped to the 31st in 2020 from the 91st in 2012, making one of the top ten economies with the greatest improvement in business environment for two consecutive years. In 2019, the value added of patent-intensive industries accounted for 11.6% of China’s GDP. Latest statistics also show that businesses using the GI of the PRC create a direct value of 639.8 billion RMB. The substantial progress in IP has provided strong support for China’s economic and social development.

The international IP cooperation network has been steadily expanded. China has been dedicated to promoting multilateral, peripheral, mini-multilateral, and bilateral international IP
cooperation in a coordinated manner to build a new pattern of international IP cooperation. China deeply involves itself in multilateral affairs under the framework of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and resolutely safeguards the multilateral IP system. The WIPO has opened its China Office, and the Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, the first international IP treaty signed in China and named after a Chinese city, has taken effect. China has successfully held two high-level meetings on IP cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI); considerable progress has been made on eight programs in the areas of IP protection, review cooperation, capacity building, and public awareness. China actively promotes pragmatic international IP cooperation, such as China-US-EU-Japan-ROK, BRICS, China-ASEAN, and China-Africa. It has opened the Patent Prosecution Highway (PPH) with 30 countries and regions. The China-EU Agreement on the Cooperation on, and Protection of, Geographical Indications was concluded after 22 rounds of negotiations, covering 275 products for each side and greatly enhancing China-EU economic and trade relations. With a greater number of international partnerships, China’s global weight and influence in IP is on a constant rise.

**Approaches and measures for IP work keep improving.** The general principle for China’s IP work is to make progress in a steady way and strive for high-quality development so that IP can be instrumental in achieving high-quality economic and social development. China’s approach to IP protection is a holistic one, promoting rigorous protection, inter-departmental coordination, efficiency and equality. The use of IP is facilitated with institutional development, creation of platforms and support for industries. The management of IP is strengthened across the
entire chain of invention, application, protection, management, and services and covers all kinds of IP for an enhanced combined effect. Recognizing the importance of the primary levels of the work, China has become increasingly professional and efficient in IP review; the capacity of local authorities is expanding; and public awareness of IP is growing thanks to nationwide campaigns. We have been enforcing strict self-governance of the CPC, fully relying on the party organizations and CPC members at all levels of the IP administration system to overcome challenges and lead the way forward, deepening the integration of party building and our work, and solidly pushing forward the fight against corruption. High-standard party building is the compass and engine of high-standard development of IP administration in China.

II. A correct reading of the major issues related to IP protection in the new era

Understanding the significance of IP protection. General Secretary Xi Jinping notes that innovation is the most important force driving development, and protecting IP is protecting innovation. IP protection is about whether a nation has a modern governance system and capacity, whether it can achieve high-quality development and make life better for its people, and whether it can stay open to the world while maintaining national security. These observations highlighted more than ever the importance of IP protection; we should make IP protection an essential part of economic and social development and provide all the support it needs. In particular, we must strictly protect IP to facilitate the development of a modern property right system, deepen market-oriented reforms of production factors, and creates conditions for the market to play a decisive role in
resources allocation and allows the government to deliver its rightful functions. We must crack down on IP infringement and counterfeiting to ensure high-quality market supply and economic growth. We must protect consumer rights and interests and ensure product safety for the people. We must improve China’s business environment and build an economic system of high-level opening-up. We must protect homegrown core technologies and conduct effective reviews in the transfer of IP to foreign entities.

**Mastering a strategic direction of IP protection.** General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that to build a modern socialist country in all respects, we must, from the standpoint of national strategy and the requirements of entering a new development stage, comprehensively strengthen IP protection, promote the construction of a modern economic system, stimulate the innovative vitality of the whole society, and advance the forming of a new development paradigm. His words make clear the goals and tasks of IP protection in the new era. We must work with a greater sense of responsibility, mission, and urgency, pinpoint the role of IP work in building a modern economic system, and strengthen IP protection to spur innovation at home and encourage China’s openness to the world. This will help build a high-standard market system and a more robust open economy in China and support the new development paradigm with domestic circulation as the mainstay and domestic and international circulations reinforcing each other.

**Understanding the historical stage of IP protection in China.** General Secretary Xi Jinping said that China was transitioning from a main IP importer to a leading IP creator, marked by a shift from quantity to quality. These words recognize the progress made
so far and set a higher goal for the future. They aptly define the historical stage we are in at present. At this new, historical starting point, we must stay motivated by our achievements and continue to march forward under the CPC’s leadership with renewed passion and full recognition of the new circumstances and new tasks, and uphold IP development with Chinese characteristics. In particular, we must stay focused on the overarching goal of high-quality development, which can only be supported by better IP creation, application, protection, management and services and increased international IP cooperation. IP protection must make new and steady progress at a higher level.

**Following the fundamental principle of IP protection.** Commitment to the people is the fundamental political principle of the CPC. General Secretary Xi Jinping notes that IP must be protected in a fair, reasonable and strict way that suits China’s needs and is in the interests of the people. At the same time, the rights of individuals and businesses must not be allowed to transcend their appropriate boundaries to undermine public interests or suffocate innovation. His observations reflect a people-centered philosophy of development, a value we must uphold. In IP protection, we must examine our performance against such standards as whether the people’s lawful rights and interests regarding IP are well protected, whether innovation capacity is effectively activated, and whether economic and social development is promoted. We must be firmly rooted in China’s needs, striving to develop an IP system that works for China’s development and incorporates the good practices in the world. We must protect IP fairly and reasonably to strike a balance between the interests of the owners and the general public so that lawful rights are respected and knowledge is spread and used to the
Implementing the right strategies for international cooperation and competition. General Secretary Xi Jinping notes that China should follow the vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind and the principle of openness, inclusiveness, balance, and universal benefits, get deeply involved in the global governance system within the framework of WIPO, and improve the rules and standards for IP and related international trade and investment. In doing so, we will make the global IP governance system fairer and more equitable. China would deepen IP cooperation with BRI countries and regions to encourage the sharing of knowledge. General Secretary Xi made clear our strategies of the IP work for international cooperation and competition. We must increase international cooperation in IP protection as a way to promote reform and opening-up. In particular, we should make good use of platforms provided by WIPO, the BRI, China-US-EU-Japan-ROK, and BRICS to improve the global IP governance regime. In a balanced way, we must also urge foreign governments to offer enhanced protection for Chinese IP as we continue to protect the lawful IP of foreign businesses in China.

Identifying the priorities of IP protection. General Secretary Xi Jinping has made important instructions on various aspects of IP protection, including an overarching plan, the rule of law, whole-of-chain protection, institutional reform, international cooperation and competition, and national security implications. These instructions demonstrate a strategic and future-oriented vision and is highly relevant and of guiding value for IP protection. These six aspects link together and integrated each other, and cover all the benefit of the people.
critical fields and links in IP protection. We must fully understand these instructions, establish a holistic view, be clear about our priorities and work for progress on all fronts. Only in this way can we honor our commitment to upholding General Secretary Xi Jinping’s core position on the CPC Central Committee and in the Party as a whole, and upholding the Central Committee’s authority and its centralized, unified leadership. This is also the way to make sure General Secretary Xi Jinping’s instructions translate into action on the ground.

III. Adhering to IP development with Chinese characteristics and making a new starting point for reform and development

At the new historical starting point, we must effectively implement General Secretary Xi Jinping’s instructions and plans of the CPC Central Committee on IP work. At this new stage of development, we must follow the new development philosophy, and promote the new development paradigm. We must enhance our political awareness, refine our political judgment, and be more resolute in our actions in following our own path of IP work with Chinese characteristics. We must enhance our competence under the new circumstances so that we continue to make new achievements in reform and development in this field, lending strong support to the development of a modern socialist country in all respects.

Making an overarching, future-oriented plan on IP protection. Efforts must be accelerated to formulate a strategy to make China strong in IP and draw up a plan for IP protection and application during the 14th Five-Year Plan period. Our goals, tasks, measures,
and actions must be outlined and yearly plans laid out and executed. Sticking to the principle of balancing between the interests of IP owners and those of the public, we must provide effective IP protection and at the same time guard against the over expansion of rights. We must implement programs to enhance IP quality and address the “bottleneck” challenges. We must support the reshaping of industrial infrastructures to facilitate IP creation and accumulation. We must continue to carry out the trademark development strategy and use GI to spur rural revitalization, which will support China’s high-quality economic and social development.

Enhancing the rule of law under the new circumstances. We must implement the relevant stipulations in the Civil Code, amend the implementing rules of the Patent Law, establish disputes settlement mechanism with nationwide influence, and steadily implement the early-resolution mechanism of disputes in pharmaceutical patents. We must continue with investigation and research on the amendment of the Trademark Law and strengthen GI legislation. Institutions must be strengthened to guide administration and law enforcement and promote harmony between the standards of review and authorization, administration and law enforcement, and judicial adjudication. The online mediation mechanism of the IP authorities and those of the courts should be better connected to provide more mechanisms for dispute settlement. IP authorities must intensify law enforcement cooperation with other authorities to minimize infringement and counterfeiting in the geographical areas and fields where they are most rampant.
Making coordinated effort to strengthen IP protection across the whole chain. There should be better coordination among different authorities to build a protection network covering all stages, including review and authorization, law enforcement, judicial protection, arbitration and mediation, industry self-discipline, and public integrity. We must develop a comprehensive management system to provide systematic protection and an easily accessible public service system and carry out capacity building programs to provide better and more standardized services. We must promote the use of information technologies and the development of smart infrastructure to enable stronger online as well as offline protection. We must continue with the different types of pilot programs for regulation at different levels based on a credit rating system for the purpose of building an IP credit system. We must step up effort to educate the public to foster respect for and protection of IP.

Strengthening innovation and deepening institutional reforms in IP. Decisions and plans made by the CPC Central Committee since the 18th National Congress must be effectively implemented to generate real results. We should look at how to make differentiated IP policies for various sectors and geographical areas. We should improve the review system by updating the approach, innovating technologies, and changing working methods to deliver better and more efficient reviews that meet public demand. We must give due attention to IP protection in new areas such as big data, AI, and genetic technologies to support their healthy growth. We must improve the IP assessment framework by building stronger mechanisms, improving standards, refining the ownership regime, and tackling IP abuses to ensure the value realization of IP.
Engaging actively in international cooperation and competition. China will be fully involved in the multilateral activities under the WIPO framework, expedite China’s ratification of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs, actively participate in Free Trade Area (FTA) negotiations on IP, and encourage the development of international rules and standards for IP and the relevant international trade and investment to make the global IP governance system fairer and more equitable. We will increase international awareness about China’s IP work, familiarizing the world with China’s dedication and progress. We will deepen IP protection under the BRI to stimulate innovation in BRI cooperation. We will also fully implement the IP section in Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and China-EU Agreement on Cooperation on, and Protection of, Geographical Indications to increase bilateral trade.

Defending national security in IP. We must stick to the holistic approach to national security, strengthening the development and protection of core technologies and exercise law-based management of outbound transfers of IP that bear on national security. We must improve the laws, regulations and policies on countering monopoly and fair competition to build a toolbox for curbing illegal activities. We must develop efficient early-warning and emergency response mechanisms to guard against international risks, build national overseas centers for advising on responses to IP disputes, and provide early-warning and legal assistance for Chinese businesses overseas in handling IP risks, so as to effectively protect China’s development interests.
The world today is undergoing profound changes unseen in a century. Economic globalization has encountered setbacks. Protectionism and unilateralism are on the rise. The world economy is in the doldrums. Global industrial and supply chains are experiencing shockwaves sent by non-economic disruptors. A profound adjustment is taking place in the international economic, scientific and technological, cultural, security and political landscapes. The world is in a phase of fluidity and transformation. Notwithstanding the international community’s major concerns about the prospects of economic globalization, international economic connectivity and exchanges remain the objective requirement for the growth of the world economy. According to the 14th Five-Year Plan, China aims to “pursue high-level opening-up and break new ground for win-win cooperation.” It is an important measure for China to navigate the complex and volatile international landscape and essential for

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the country as it embarks on a new development stage. A higher level of opening-up in China will not only benefit its own economy, but also bring tremendous opportunities for global development.

I. Essential elements of high-level opening-up in the 14th Five-Year Plan

With the developments in international and domestic circumstances, China’s high-level opening-up in the 14th Five-Year Plan period will be marked by four characteristics: “more self-directed, systematic and integrated, inclusive, secure and stable.”

(1) A more self-directed opening-up

Autonomy is the basic requirement for opening-up at a higher level. In the past, China opened to the wider world in a relatively passive manner as a performing party to established international rules; during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, it will open up in a more proactive and self-directed way, which will better serve the practical needs of China’s economic growth. On the one hand, China will be more proactive in opening wider to the rest of the world. It will take pilot measures through relevant platforms such as its free trade zones (ports) as well as comprehensive trials on service sector opening. On the other hand, the progress and magnitude of China’s opening-up will be mapped out in line with its economic needs, including the need of improving the quality of its economic growth and the betterment of the lives of the Chinese people.
(2) A systematic and integrated opening-up

Systematic integration is the essential requirement for high-level opening-up. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will promote high-quality development through more systematic and integrated opening-up and effective synergy. First, China will seek integrated opening-up across all sectors, with emphasis on expanding and deepening the opening-up of the service sector while promoting comprehensive opening-up of the manufacturing industry. Second, China will seek integrated opening-up across all links, strengthening the collaborative opening-up of all upstream and downstream of the industrial chains such as research and development, production, logistics and marketing. Third, China will seek integrated opening-up across all regions, deepening the opening-up of its coastal provinces while pushing the inland and border areas to shift from opening-up lowland to opening-up highland. Fourth, China will seek integrated opening-up across the domestic and international markets. It will promote better connectivity between the two markets to facilitate the integrated development of domestic and foreign trade as well as the coordinated development of inbound and outbound investment.

(3) An inclusive opening-up

Inclusiveness is the requirement of the times for high-level opening-up. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will keep improving and innovating its model for opening-up to deliver win-win cooperation with other countries. It will employ a cooperation model that ensures mutual benefits. Under this model, China and its partners will be empowered to give full play to their comparative advantages and take their rightful places in the
global industrial and value chains as they work together, thereby pushing the economic globalization to be more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial for all. **At the same time, China will actively contribute its wisdom and solutions in response to key global issues.** It will strengthen research on global issues such as carbon emissions, and create a new model of sustainable opening-up through a shift from an economic-oriented opening-up to one that seeks both prosperity as well as environmental benefits and justice. In areas where consensus has not yet been reached on international rules, such as digital trade, China will take the initiative to engage in negotiations on emerging issues and propose cooperation programs that reflects reasonable demands of the broader international community.

(4) **A secure and stable opening-up**

Security and stability are necessary requirements for high-level opening-up. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will pursue a holistic approach to national security, ensuring security as it opens wider to the rest of the world. **On the one hand,** as China continues to open up, it is important to identify and understand emerging issues and challenges, strengthen interim and ex post regulation, and improve its national security and anti-monopoly reviews of foreign investment as well as other relevant measures, so as to prevent and mitigate major risks and build on the security system for China’s open economy. **On the other hand,** efforts will be made to focus on creating an open, transparent and predictable business environment, and continue to deepen the reforms to streamline administration and delegate power, improve regulation, and upgrade services, in order to improve the stability, transparency and predictability of the opening-up policy.
so that foreign enterprises can enjoy a good and stable investment environment in China.

II. China’s contributions through high-level opening-up during the 14th Five-Year Plan period

By advancing its opening-up to a higher level, China will contribute to the sharing of its development opportunities globally and promote common prosperity of the world in four aspects.

(1) “China’s strong market” driving global economy and trade

Today, with a huge middle income group counting over 400 million people, China holds a strong purchasing power. In 2020, the total retail sales of consumer goods in China amounted to 39.2 trillion yuan. Online shopping and other emerging consumption patterns grew rapidly, with an annual online retail sales of physical goods of 9.8 trillion yuan, an increase of 14.8%. According to the 14th Five-Year Plan, China will “continue to liberalize and facilitate trade and investment,” “step up efforts to promote coordinated development between regions,” and “build a high-standard market system.” In this way, China will be able to maximize its advantages as a strong consumer market and improve its market environment to drive trade and investment and create market opportunities for countries worldwide.

First, China will expand the opening-up of various sectors to enrich the investment market. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will further reduce the negative list of market access for foreign investors, take gradual steps to ease restrictions on foreign investment in agriculture, manufacturing and service
sectors, encouraging foreign enterprises to invest and operate in more areas. In addition, as China’s service sector has lagged behind in opening-up compared with its manufacturing industry, it will seek to foster an orderly process of opening up its education, culture, healthcare and other services, and liberalize foreign investment access to services such as childcare and eldercare, architectural design, accounting and auditing, trade and logistics, and e-commerce during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, which means more investment opportunities for foreign investors.

Second, China will advance trade upgrading and widen import market. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will improve its integrated regulation regime for domestic and foreign trade by promoting the alignment of domestic and foreign trade laws and regulations, supervision systems, business licenses, quality standards, inspection and quarantine, and certification and accreditation. China will also implement measures to facilitate high-level trade, including increasing imports of quality goods and expanding market access to the service sector. China will fully translate the transformation and upgrading of Chinese people’s consumption structure into effective demand for unique and quality overseas products and services.

Third, China will push for the opening-up of its central and western regions as well as inland and border areas to expand market space. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, as China deepens the opening-up of its coastal regions, it will also advance the opening-up of the central, western and border regions by improving infrastructure such as ports and cross-border transportation, supporting the opening-up and development of local sectors with distinctive features. In addition, China will implement
more flexible policies to accelerate the opening-up of its inland and border areas. Foreign investors will see a greater market space in China as these regions open up to a higher level.

Fourth, China will continue to deepen reforms to provide a world-class market environment. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will move faster in implementing the Foreign Investment Law of the People’s Republic of China, the Regulation on Implementing the Foreign Investment Law of the People’s Republic of China, and the Regulation on Optimizing the Business Environment. It will work to create a fair and impartial market environment where domestic and foreign investments are treated as equals by reinforcing the management system of pre-establishment national treatment and negative list and strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights, so that enterprises from around the world can enjoy a sound business environment in China.

(2) “China’s quality resources” driving global economic upgrading

As a latecomer and an emerging economy, China has actualized its own growth by making maximum use of the world markets and global resources. Not only that, in recent years, China has also been reinvesting all kinds of quality resources in other countries so that they would also harvest the economic benefits. China is sharing its resources with the rest of the world in many ways: in 2020, its outward direct investment was US$132.94 billion, up 3.3% year-on-year; 301,000 Chinese workers were dispatched overseas for contracted cooperation projects; and the completed turnover of its offshore services outsourcing exceeded US$100 billion for the first time. According to the 14th Five-Year
Plan, China will pursue “innovation-driven development” and “accelerating modernization of the industrial system,” which will enable it to share more resources with other countries and drive global economic upgrading in the following two ways.

**On the one hand, China will expand the opening-up of high-quality factors of production and provide resources such as capital, information, and talents.** During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will actively explore new mechanisms for resource allocation, ensure steady progress in opening its capital markets, and continue to improve and innovate the product line-up in those markets. Furthermore, China will take a prudent approach to promoting Renminbi internationalization and establish relevant global scientific research funds. To promote cross-border data flows, Hainan Free Trade Port and other platforms will be at the forefront of the pilot programs regarding security management of cross-border data transfers. At the same time, China aims to cultivate more talents with innovative and practical skills. It will bring greater openness to its talent policies to enrich its talent pool, thereby providing quality resources for the economic development of the broader international community.

**On the other hand, China will promote the opening-up of the emerging industry and provide resources to advance the growth of frontier industries.** During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, digitalization will be sped up. China will both develop digital industry and transform traditional industries with digital technologies, which will bolster the development of digital application scenarios such as mass customized design, intelligent manufacturing, optimized and faster flows in supply chains, collaborative innovation in R&D, precise marketing,
as well as service operation, maintenance and prediction. In this way, enterprises engaged in digital businesses will enjoy a greater variety of scenarios for their product application. At the same time, China will advance offshore testing, global repair and remanufacturing and other high-tech industries with high added value. It will also explore the development of offshore finance, trade, scientific research and other offshore industries. In this way, China will be able to optimize the allocation of resources for the development of emerging industries.

(3) “China’s solutions” contributing to global economic governance

As COVID-19 rages on around the world, China has proposed its solution on various occasions, including at the United Nations, G20, APEC and BRICS. The solution calls for international cooperation, experience sharing on fighting COVID-19, safeguarding the multilateral trade system, and stabilizing trade and investment. It has won extensive recognition from the international community by offering China’s solution and wisdom regarding economic globalization and global economic governance. According to the 14th Five-Year Plan, China will “proactively engage in the reforms of the global economic governance system,” which will accentuate China’s role as an important participant and contributor to global economic governance.

First, China will work to energize its systematic opening-up at a faster pace so that it can better integrate into and advance globalization. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will, following standard international practices, make full use of its platforms dedicated to self-directed opening-up, such as free trade zones and ports and comprehensive pilot programs
which aim to further open up the service sector. In addition, it will speed up the trial runs of high-level international rules in such areas as foreign capital’s market access, movement of people, fair competition, regulatory transparency and discriminatory measures. Furthermore, China will deepen the systematic opening-up of commerce, investment, trade, ongoing and ex post regulation, industry management systems and other key areas, in order to better integrate into and advance economic globalization.

Second, China will continue to engage in major international issues and provide constructive solutions. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will continue to uphold the multilateral trading system and actively participate in the reforms of the World Trade Organization to promote a more equitable and reasonable system for global economic governance. China will take the initiative to respond to global climate change by moving faster to draw up long-term low-carbon development strategies at the national, sectoral and local levels, and by taking preemptive actions in carbon finance, access to carbon emission markets, and relevant energy standard systems, so as to step up to its responsibilities as a major country with its solutions to global climate change.

Third, China will promote the formulation of rules in emerging areas to better facilitate international cooperation. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will build on its strengths in the digital economy and cross-border e-commerce to accelerate standard-setting in cross-border data flows, paperless management, mobile payment and other areas. In this way, China offers the world its wisdom on the formulation of rules in the digital realm.
(4) “China’s global engagement” driving win-win cooperation worldwide

In recent years, China has been sharing the fruits of its development with the rest of the world by expanding its network of partnerships. It has always adhered to the principles of “extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits” in advancing the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). As of April 2021, China has signed 19 free trade agreements with 26 countries and regions. According to the 14th Five-Year Plan, China aims to “promote the high-quality development of the BRI” and “build a globally oriented network of high-standard free trade zones.” Through win-win cooperation with more countries, it will advance its regional opening-up and cooperation to a higher level.

First, China will promote the high-quality development of the BRI. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will stay committed to the principles of “extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits” and the philosophy of green, open and clean cooperation. It will deepen practical cooperation to promote common development while strengthening security. Furthermore, China will continue to optimize and upgrade its trade and investment cooperation with countries of the BRI by deepening international cooperation on production capacity and expanding third-market cooperation, so as to expand two-way trade and investment and build a cooperation system across the industrial and supply chains that will bring benefits to all participants. China will build an innovative financing cooperation framework through cooperation within the Belt and Road Special Lending Scheme, the Silk Road Fund, etc. In addition, we will deepen cooperation in public health, digital economy, green development, science and
technology, education, culture and art, to weave a tapestry of multi-faceted people-to-people exchanges.

**Second, China will move faster in implementing the free trade zone upgrading strategy.** During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, China will build a high-standard network of free trade zones that focuses on its neighbors, radiates out through the Belt and Road, and opens to the world. It will strive to implement the outcomes of the RCEP negotiations and actively consider joining the CPTPP. Furthermore, China will advance the opening-up of its free trade zones and manufacturing industry to a higher level. Under such modes as overseas consumption, cross-border provision and movement of natural persons, it will liberalize the market access of foreign service providers to commercial, distribution, environmental, financial, transportation, and tourism and related services, among others. By doing so, China will be able to deepen its economic and trade relations with more partners and thus promote common development.
Advancing the International Process of Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation, Upholding Global Strategic Balance and Stability

By Fu Cong*

I

In today’s world, major changes unseen in a century are unfolding. The global balance of power and strategic landscape are evolving at a faster pace. The trend towards multi-polarity is gaining momentum. The differences and frictions between major countries are on the rise. The international security environment is becoming increasingly complex, with much greater instabilities and uncertainties. Raging unilateralism and hegemony have seriously undermined the international process of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, putting global strategic balance and stability under stress. We are facing the most severe challenge for international security since the end of the Cold War. The multilateral arms control process has come to a crucial crossroads.

First, the heightened strategic security competition between major countries puts the global strategic

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stability architecture on a shaky ground. To maintain its supremacy as the sole superpower, the US has been hyping up major power competition and strengthening its military alliance to seek absolute strategic advantages. The US has planned on huge investments to upgrade its nuclear Triad, developed and deployed low-yield nuclear weapons, expanded the scope of its nuclear deterrence and lowered the threshold for the use of nuclear weapons. It has floated the idea of restarting nuclear testing. The US has withdrawn from a host of international treaties, including the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty and the Treaty on Open Skies, which has seriously damaged the multilateral and bilateral arms control and disarmament regime established since the end of the Second World War. The US has also kept developing and deploying missile defense systems across the globe, and sought to deploy land-based intermediate-range missiles in the Asia-Pacific region and Europe, aiming for both offensive and defensive military advantages. These negative moves have profoundly impacted the strategic security environment of all countries, undermined the foundation for global strategic stability and fueled the strategic competition between major countries. To maintain its power equilibrium with the US, Russia has developed a series of new strategic weapons including Sarmat Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM), Avangard hypersonic vehicle, nuclear-powered underwater drone and nuclear-powered cruise missile. The UK has made major adjustments to its nuclear strategy and announced in March this year that it would raise the cap of its nuclear warhead stockpile from 180 to 260. France has vigorously pushed forward the modernization of its nuclear force and is developing a new generation of strategic nuclear submarines and bombers. The international community is worried about a reversal in the nuclear disarmament process or even a repetition of nuclear arms race.
Second, with an apparent lack of will and momentum, the US-Russia nuclear disarmament process presents an unpredictable future. In February this year, the US and Russia agreed to extend the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START Treaty) for five years. However, the Treaty only demands reduction of deployed nuclear warheads and means of delivery, and the reduced warheads and means of delivery will be put into stockpile instead of being dismantled. Quite a few non-nuclear-weapon States criticize the US and Russia for not pursuing nuclear disarmament in the real sense, and there is a growing call for the two countries to make further substantive reductions to their nuclear weapons. Though the two countries agreed to discuss future arrangements for nuclear disarmament, their goals cannot be further apart. The US demands that tactical nuclear weapons and Russia’s new strategic means of delivery be covered by the arrangement and the verification mechanism be strengthened. Russia, on its part, calls for limiting US global missile defense systems and covering non-nuclear weapon systems that affect strategic security, including the systems for cruise missiles, space weapons and hypersonic weapons. The US also tries every means to dodge its nuclear disarmament obligations, pushes for multilateralization of nuclear disarmament and seeks to include China in the process. Russia, on the other hand, calls for the inclusion of the UK and France.

Third, there are significant differences in the international disarmament process and intense debate over where it is headed. Some countries are selective when pushing forward the multilateral nuclear disarmament agendas, leading to a long-standing stalemate in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva. This reinforces the tendency of inventing new venues, which will
undermine the authority of the CD. Some radical non-nuclear-weapon States, dissatisfied with the stalled nuclear disarmament process, have brought the *Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons* (TPNW) into force in January this year, with a view to banning nuclear weapons on a legal basis once and for all. This has further exposed the division between non-nuclear-weapon States and nuclear-weapon States. Some countries, which are not confident that the US and Russia will continue with nuclear disarmament, call for “interim measures” such as enhancing nuclear transparency, lowering nuclear risks and discussing nuclear disarmament verification. The five nuclear-weapon States are also markedly divided over nuclear disarmament. Whether they can advance cooperation on the basis of putting aside differences and seeking common ground has become the focus of international attention.

Fourth, military application of emerging technologies, which is growing rapidly, has an increasing impact on strategic stability. As technologies in outer space, biology, cyberspace and artificial intelligence are used in the military arena, their effect of mass destruction and potential of neutralizing or diminishing nuclear deterrence continue to emerge. In the meantime, the absence of rules in these areas has become a prominent problem in strategic security governance. The US and some other countries have declared outer space as a new war-fighting domain. And they have established space forces and space commands and developed and tested offensive counter space capabilities. The outer space is increasingly being weaponized and turned into a battle ground, heightening the risk of an arms race in outer space. Some countries take cyberspace as a new battle field, where they pursue a strategy of deterrence by forging military alliances and introducing rules
of engagement, thus increasing the risk of frictions and conflicts between countries in cyberspace. Military application of AI has also become a new area for strategic competition among major countries. Some Western countries have been upgrading military application of AI and forming exclusive circles at the same time in an attempt to dominate the international rule-making and contain the growth of other countries’ capabilities. Against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, bio-security has become all the more important. The international community has had more in-depth thinking and discussions on key topics such as tackling global outbreaks of major emerging infectious diseases, guarding against the immediate threat of bio-weapons and bio-terrorism, and regulating and advancing the research and application of biotechnologies.

Fifth, regional nuclear hot-spots bear on the international non-proliferation regime and regional peace and stability, and there is a strong tendency of politicization in this area. The Trump administration reneged on its commitments, withdrew from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and imposed maximum pressure on Iran, which seriously undermined efforts for political and diplomatic settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue and heightened tensions in the Middle East. The Biden administration intends to come back to the JCPOA. And the relevant parties have launched negotiations in Vienna on the US and Iran resuming compliance with the deal. But the prospects of the negotiations hinge on whether the US could truly lift its sanctions against Iran. There are vocal calls for the establishment of a weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-free zone in the Middle East, but repeated obstruction from the US and Israel has led to greater trust deficit among regional countries and cast a shadow over the 10th Review
Conference of the *Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT). The situation of the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue is generally stable, but uncertainties and instabilities are still on the rise. At the same time, it is worrisome to see some countries impose illegal unilateral sanctions arbitrarily, abuse multilateral export control mechanisms, and even draw lines along ideology and politicize the non-proliferation issue. Going against the international trend, the US attempts to form the so-called technodemocracy alliances such as D10 and T12, disrupting normal international technology and business exchanges.

II

Great vision and right direction lead to a bright future. Faced with a complex strategic security situation, the international community should work together to strengthen dialogue, enhance mutual understanding, forge consensus and deepen cooperation. Efforts should be made to actively and prudently advance the international process of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and safeguard global strategic balance and stability so as to contribute to building a nuclear-weapon-free world and upholding peace and security.

First, we need to keep in mind that humankind lives in a community with a shared future and act on a vision of common security. The main problem in arms control and non-proliferation now is the competition between multilateralism and unilateralism. All countries must follow a common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security approach and build a security architecture featuring fairness, justice, joint contribution and shared benefits. Countries should respect and accommodate each others’ legitimate
security concerns and give up pursuing absolute military advantages so as to build an international and regional environment of universal security and remove the root causes of arms race and nuclear proliferation. As the country equipped with the biggest and most advanced nuclear arsenal, the US needs to reject the Cold War mentality, stop stoking ideological confrontation, stop arbitrary use of force or smears and accusations against other countries and stop seeking to counter other countries’ nuclear deterrence and disrupt strategic stability through deployment of nuclear weapons.

Second, we need to adhere to the international consensus that the two countries with the largest nuclear arsenal should take the lead in nuclear disarmament. According to the Final Document of the First Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD-I) and other UN documents, the US and Russia bear special and primary responsibilities for nuclear disarmament. This international consensus must not be breached, otherwise the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime with the NPT as its cornerstone would be undermined and the basic principle of “maintaining global strategic stability” and “undiminished security for all countries” would be violated. Today, the US and Russia collectively possess over 90% of the world’s nuclear weapons. They should make full use of the five-year extension of the New START Treaty to make further and substantive reduction in their nuclear warheads and means of delivery in an irreversible manner, including nuclear weapons in stockpile, so as to create conditions for other nuclear-weapon States to join negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

Third, we need to take concrete measures to reduce the risk of nuclear war and safeguard global strategic stability. Nuclear-
weapon States should strengthen dialogues on nuclear policy and strategy, reaffirm the formula that “a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought” and do not target nuclear weapons at any country. In the meantime, they must significantly reduce the role of nuclear weapons in national security policy and give up on such doctrines and practices as the pre-emptive use of nuclear weapons, expanding the scope of nuclear deterrence, launch-on-warning posture, and the development of low-yield nuclear warheads so as to avoid accidents and crises caused by strategic miscalculation. The nuclear-weapon States should negotiate and conclude an international legal instrument on unconditionally not using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones. They should actively explore mutual commitment of no-first-use of nuclear weapons and conclude a treaty on mutual no-first-use of nuclear weapons as soon as possible. The US should commit itself to “no-first-use” policy, abandon its nuclear umbrella, abolish the nuclear-sharing policy and bring all of its overseas nuclear weapons back home. It should stop developing its global missile defense system and refrain from attempts to deploy land-based intermediate-range missiles in the Asia-Pacific region or Europe.

Fourth, we need to regulate the military application of emerging technologies and mitigate its impact on global strategic stability. While countries’ rights to the peaceful uses of emerging technologies should be respected and protected, it is necessary to properly regulate the military application of such technologies. The international community must resolutely oppose the weaponization of outer space, prevent an arms race in outer space and commit to negotiating and concluding an outer international legally binding instrument on outer space at the CD at an early date.
We must oppose cyber warfare, arms races in cyberspace and attempts of abusing “national security” as a pretext to restrict the legitimate development of and cooperation on information and communications technologies. We should be fully cognizant of and properly evaluate the security risks as well as legal, ethical and moral issues that may arise from the military use of artificial intelligence, and take precautionary measures accordingly. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is all the more important that the international community enhance its ability to tackle global outbreaks of major emerging infectious diseases and guard against the threats of bio-weapons and bio-terrorism. Efforts would include strengthening of the mechanism under the Biological Weapons Convention, an early launch of negotiations on a legally binding protocol with verification mechanism to the Convention, and formulation of a necessary code of conduct on activities such as biological research. The international community should turn the aforementioned new strategic frontiers into new fields for cooperation rather than arenas of rivalry.

Fifth, we need to work for political and diplomatic solutions of regional nuclear hot-spots and safeguard the authority and effectiveness of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime. The US needs to return to the JCPOA unconditionally and lift unilateral sanctions and at the same time Iran should resume compliance with nuclear-related commitments, so as to restore the full and effective implementation of the agreement. All stakeholders need to stay firmly committed to resolving the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue through dialogue and consultation, making parallel progress on both denuclearization and the establishment of a peace mechanism on the Peninsula, and accommodate the concerns of all sides in a balanced way through phased and
synchronized actions. The international community should firmly implement the outcome documents of the NPT Review Conference and relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly (UNGA), and make collective efforts for establishing a Middle East zone free of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. We must reject double standards, oppose drawing lines along ideology, and set up an open and inclusive global non-proliferation export control mechanism. The existing multilateral non-proliferation export control mechanism shall be made more just, inclusive and non-discriminatory.

Sixth, we need to enhance strategic communication and mutual trust and foster stable strategic security relations among major countries. Closer strategic coordination between China and Russia, as evidenced by the extension of the Agreement between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the Russian Federation on Notification of Launches of Ballistic Missiles and Space Launch Vehicles, is of great importance for strengthening strategic mutual trust and strategic stability. It also has a positive impact on safeguarding the international arms control regime and promoting world peace and security. China and the US need to engage in dialogues on strategic security and arms control on the basis of mutual respect and equality in order to increase mutual trust, explore cooperation and manage differences. Efforts like these will help build a stable strategic security relationship between the two countries, which will serve as an anchor of stability for the bilateral ties.

Seventh, we need to uphold the authority and effectiveness of the multilateral nuclear arms control regime and strengthen international security governance. Countries should maintain the
international system of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation based on the NPT and make the tenth NPT Review Conference a success. We need to resolutely oppose unilateral actions such as willful withdrawal from international treaties or organizations and preserve the sanctity of the nuclear arms control treaties. We need to uphold the authority of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and prepare for its implementation. Nuclear-weapon States must observe their commitment to the moratorium on nuclear testing. We need to support the CD in starting the negotiation on a “fissile material cut-off treaty” (FMCT) according to the mandate contained in the Shannon report (CD/1299) on the basis of a comprehensive and balanced Programme of Work. We must maintain the existing multilateral arms control mechanisms such as the UN and the CD and resist attempts to form small groups or circles that might undermine their authority.

III

Ever since China possessed nuclear weapons, it has advocated for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. China has demonstrated maximum transparency on its nuclear strategy, exercised tremendous restraint on developing nuclear capabilities and acted with extreme prudence in the use of nuclear weapons.

China pursues a nuclear strategy of self-defense. China’s goal in developing limited nuclear capabilities is to deter others from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against China and ensure national strategic security. China will not engage in a nuclear arms race with any country and always keeps its nuclear capabilities at a minimum level required for national security.
China has never deployed nuclear weapons on foreign soil. Under current circumstances, China’s development of limited nuclear capabilities is driven by a need to defend national security. It will help deter and stop nuclear wars, reduce nuclear risks and safeguard global strategic stability.

China is committed to a policy of not being the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances and not using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones unconditionally. China is also the only one among the five nuclear-weapon States to pledge no-first-use of nuclear weapons. China has honored its commitment whether during the Cold War period when the country faced nuclear threats and nuclear blackmail or during post-Cold War times when the international security environment went through tremendous changes. China has pushed for a multilateral agreement on no first use of nuclear weapons among nuclear-weapon States and worked actively to seek bilateral or multilateral commitments with other nuclear-weapon States on mutual no first use of nuclear weapons.

As an NPT signatory and nuclear-weapon State, China never shirks its responsibilities on nuclear disarmament. China has participated in each of the NPT review processes in a constructive manner and stands ready to work with other signatories to implement the positive outcomes of the previous review conferences and make the tenth Review Conference a full success. China has honored its commitment to the moratorium on nuclear testing. China signed the CTBT in 1996 and has since actively supported global efforts for early entry into force of the treaty and steadily advanced preparations for domestic compliance. China
became the second largest contributor to the treaty organization last year. China plays a constructive role in the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification, supports the group in carrying out its work in strict accordance with the mandate of relevant UNGA resolutions, and has contributed to the adoption of the consensus-based work report. China holds a positive attitude regarding the FMCT, sees the CD as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum and the only appropriate venue for negotiating the FMCT. China supports the CD in reaching a comprehensive and balanced work plan and on this basis kick-starting substantive work including negotiations on the FMCT.

As the global security landscape becomes more complex and challenging, China advocates and pushes for greater strategic communication among the five nuclear-weapon States, and calls for efforts to manage differences and disagreements in order to jointly safeguard global strategic stability. Since the Beijing conference in 2019, China has worked to advance cooperation among the five nuclear-weapon States, and achieved a number of positive outcomes. In March last year, the five nuclear-weapon States issued a joint statement on the 50th anniversary of the entry into force of the NPT, reaffirming their political support for the treaty. Phase II of the P5 Working Group on the Glossary of Key Nuclear Terms led by China is about to be completed and will be submitted to the 10th NPT Review Conference. On behalf of the five nuclear-weapon States, China has conducted multiple rounds of communication with ASEAN countries on restarting dialogue on the signing of the Protocol to the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone. China has explored dialogue and cooperation with the other four nuclear-weapon States on issues
such as nuclear strategies and policies, mitigation of nuclear risks, the FMCT, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

China firmly opposes the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and maintains that non-proliferation goals should be achieved through political and diplomatic means. China faithfully fulfills its non-proliferation obligations, fully implements the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council, and actively participates in global cooperation on non-proliferation. Over the years, China has acted in a highly responsible manner and gradually established sound systems for non-proliferation and export control. In both domestic regulation and export control, the Chinese government adopts strict measures to ensure effective enforcement of relevant regulations. These efforts represent China’s important contributions to safeguarding the global nuclear non-proliferation regime. China has played an active role in the political settlement of regional nuclear hotspot issues. China has worked with relevant countries on reaching the JCPOA, remained committed to upholding and implementing the agreement after US withdrawal, and actively pushed forward negotiations on resumption of compliance by the US and Iran. China stays committed to realizing denuclearization and maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula as well as settlement of the nuclear issue through dialogue and consultation. China calls on all sides to work toward the same goals and firmly advance the political settlement of the Korean Peninsula issue through a dual-track approach. In addition, China has signed and ratified all relevant protocols to nuclear-free zone treaties that are open for signature. China actively supports the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.
China is a defender of and contributor to the international order. China has never had the intention of competing for dominance or engaging in an arms race with any country. China will continue to stand with the overwhelming majority of the international community in putting multilateralism into practice, maintaining and improving the international arms control and non-proliferation mechanisms, and advancing the international process of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. These collective efforts will be conducive to global strategic stability and world peace and security. We will work tirelessly with the rest of the world to build a community with a shared future for mankind and realize the ultimate goal of creating a world free of nuclear weapons.
Upholding a Global Security Vision and Building a World of Common Security

By Bai Tian*

In May 2014, President Xi Jinping initiated the Asian security vision featuring common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security at the Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA) held in Shanghai. It was warmly welcomed and highly commended by the international community, Asian countries in particular. At the opening of the 86th Interpol General Assembly in 2017, President Xi put forward a vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security for the world. He emphasized that countries should work together to address security challenges, seek security and stability through cooperation, and promote peace and development through security, so as to create an environment of lasting security and stability for people around the world. This has further highlighted China’s new security vision.

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At the 26th group study session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in December 2020, General Secretary Xi pointed out that in pursuing a holistic approach to national security, we need to advance international common security, hold high the banner of cooperation, innovation, the rule of law and win-win results, and foster a vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security for the world. International cooperation should be strengthened and global security governance system improved as we work together for a community with a shared future for mankind that ensures security for all. The global security vision has become a vital part of the holistic approach to national security. It provides important, principle guidance for China to carry out international cooperation and exchanges on security, and to safeguard international peace and security. It has also lent strong impetus to accelerated efforts toward a community with a shared future for mankind on the security front.

China’s Global Security Vision Responds Accurately to Human Security Challenges

The world is in a phase of fluidity and transformation. The trend toward multi-polarity and economic globalization is deepening; IT application in social development and cultural diversity are growing; and a new round of scientific and industrial revolution is in the making. Peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefit have become unstoppable trends of history like never before. That said, the time we live in is not without dangerous rapids and hidden shoals. Various risks and challenges keep emerging. With a growing backlash against globalization, resurgence of the Cold War mentality, anemic global growth, and ever more pronounced non-traditional global security
threats such as public health crisis, terrorism and new forms of crime, complexity and uncertainty have become a new reality of international security. Confronted with multiple common challenges, humanity needs new wisdom to find fresh solutions.

With a keen understanding of the new trends of the evolving international security situation, drawing on the theories and practices of all countries in safeguarding national security, and in response to the immediate security problems in today’s world, President Xi proposed that all countries would enjoy dignity, development and security only when they uphold the new vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and work together to tackle various problems. China has put forward and implemented the global security vision, not only for maintaining the overall stability of its own national security, but also for promoting common security of humanity and world peace and development. This vision shows China’s commitment to safeguarding its own security as well as international, common security, and its sense of responsibility as a major country. It is a new, great vision that reflects the trend of history and answers the call of the times.

**China’s Global Security Vision Boasts Rich Substance**

Common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security are core elements of the global security vision. It demonstrates the distinct style, inclusiveness and wisdom of China.

The global security vision calls for respecting and protecting the security of each and every country to achieve common security. President Xi pointed out that security should be common, equal
and inclusive. We cannot just have the security of one or some countries while leaving the rest insecure, still less should one seek the so-called absolute security of itself at the expense of the security of others. Common security means that security should work both ways. In other words, one needs to protect the security of others while ensuring that of its own. Countries may differ in strength, ideology, political system, interests and aspirations, but they are all equal members of the international community and interdependent stakeholders in security interactions with a common stake. The world has been heavily hit by COVID-19 since 2020, and people have realized more than ever that countries are so interdependent that they all have a stake in each other’s security. We won’t be able to ensure our own security unless we help one another, pull together and realize common security.

The global security vision calls for upholding both traditional and non-traditional security to achieve comprehensive security. President Xi underscored that security issues are closely connected with political, economic, cultural, ethnic and religious issues, and that non-traditional and traditional security threats are intertwined. A seemingly simple security issue usually requires more than a simplistic, palliative approach, otherwise one may end up treating only the symptoms, but not the underlying cause of the problem. President Xi also stressed the importance of a multi-pronged, holistic and coordinated approach to global security governance. It is essential to both tackle the immediate security challenges and plan ahead for potential security threats. This is the case with the issue of terrorism. Terrorism is both a non-traditional security threat, and one tangled up with various factors such as geopolitics, religion, culture and economic development. Such a malaise could hardly be rooted out with only one kind of remedy. Instead,
it requires a long-term and holistic approach to address both the symptoms and the root causes.

The global security vision calls for joint efforts to achieve cooperative security. As President Xi pointed out, just as many problems are no longer confined within one country, many challenges can no longer be addressed by one country alone. Global challenges require a collective response from all countries. Security issues today are becoming more contagious, interconnected and transnational. No country can single-handedly achieve its own security. Rather, all countries need to respond properly by working together in solidarity and coordination, seek security and stability through cooperation, and contribute to an international environment of enduring security and stability. For example, the increasingly rampant piracy poses a serious threat to international shipping, safety of commercial maritime routes and the security and economic development of relevant countries. It also involves such factors as sovereignty, safety of shipping lanes and United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Greater coordination and synergy in the international community is therefore needed to formulate a comprehensive strategy for preventing and combating piracy.

The global security vision calls for equal attention on security and development to achieve sustainable security. As President Xi observed, the tree of peace does not grow on barren land while the fruit of development is not produced amidst flames of war. He also stressed on multiple occasions that security is the prerequisite of development, and development the safeguard for security. For many countries, development provides the greatest security and is the master key for addressing security issues. Without
economic and social development, it is unlikely for a country to enjoy lasting peace and security, a society to maintain order and people to live a happy life. Sustainable security requires a focus on development, and active efforts to improve people’s well-being, narrow the wealth gap and cement the foundation of security. In recent years, some countries have seen their people displaced and their economies and societies in severe regression due to wars and conflicts. This has in turn fueled domestic turbulence, and perpetuated a vicious cycle of deteriorating security and development.

The global security vision calls for resolving the world’s complex security issues with a systemic and win-win approach, instead of clinging to the outdated mentalities of zero-sum game, absolute security and small groupings. This vision carries forward the traditional Chinese philosophy of seeing the world as one community, represents the CPC’s pursuit of peaceful development, and meets the CPC’s original aspiration and mission of seeking happiness for the Chinese people, rejuvenation for the Chinese nation and harmony for the entire world. It has thus received more and more recognition and applause from the international community. People from various countries agree that the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security for the world is substantive and advanced, reflecting the shared values of humanity. The vision points the way for maintaining security and promoting prosperity globally, and will contribute to closer security cooperation among countries for a stable and harmonious international security environment.
China’s Global Security Vision Applies Extensively

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has, in a far-sighted and innovative manner, achieved fruitful outcomes in practicing the global security vision. China has helped galvanize global efforts to fight COVID-19. We sent medical expert teams to countries and international organizations in need, provided assistance in the form of medical supplies, shared our containment experience, diagnostics and therapeutics, and helped make COVID-19 vaccines a global public good. These efforts have contributed enormously to global public health security. China has actively responded to climate change. At the UN General Assembly, we made a solemn commitment to strive to peak CO₂ emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. We have strengthened practical cooperation with other countries, and made great contributions to global climate efforts. China has made tremendous efforts in Xinjiang to improve people’s lives, promote awareness on the rule of law, and offer vocational education and training to remove the breeding ground of terrorism and extremism. We have carried out active exchanges and cooperation on counter-terrorism and de-radicalization with other countries plagued by terrorism, and made significant contributions to global security and counter-terrorism efforts.

Amid profound changes unseen in a century, China will honor its commitments and focus on managing its own affairs well. It will also work tirelessly to live up to the global security vision and uphold world peace and security.

China will continue to pursue peaceful development and
actively take on international responsibilities compatible with its national strength and status. No matter how the international landscape may change, China will remain committed to peaceful development, and it expects all other countries to do the same. No matter how China develops, it will never seek hegemony, expansion or sphere of influence. As a staunch supporter of international equity and justice, China stands firm against hegemonism and power politics. It will respond to the call of the people around the world, proactively adapt to and lead the trend of the times, and live up to its responsibilities as a major country to promote world peace and development.

China will continue to advance security cooperation with other countries to jointly address complex security challenges. It will make more friends based on the principle of fostering partnerships instead of alliances, advancing security coordination and cooperation among major countries, and expanding and deepening security cooperation with friendly neighbors and other developing countries. Through broad, in-depth security cooperation and exchanges, we aim to cement bilateral political trust, support each other in maintaining political security and social stability, actively respond to global security challenges such as terrorism, climate change, cyber security and piracy, and jointly foster a more solid and reliable security environment both at home and globally.

China will continue to uphold multilateralism and advance the reform and development of the global security governance system. China will stay committed to greater democracy in international relations, maintain that global affairs should be addressed through consultation, and facilitate efforts towards a fairer and more equitable international order. China will continue
to uphold the spirit of international rule of law, and safeguard the international system with the UN at its core and the international order underpinned by international law. With an innovative spirit, China will actively participate in reforming and developing the global security governance system, offer more Chinese wisdom and solutions to global governance reform, and encourage the international community to address various global security issues with stronger and more effective measures.

China will continue to participate constructively in the political settlement of hotspot issues as a responsible major country. It will continue its deep engagement in resolving international and regional hotspot issues, such as the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue, the Iranian nuclear issue, Afghanistan, Syria, and the Middle East Peace Process, with a view to bridging differences through equal dialogue and resolving disputes through negotiation and consultation. It will uphold existing multilateral security agreements and consensus, and oppose unilateral sanctions and long-arm jurisdiction. China will work with all peace-loving nations to safeguard and promote peace and security of our world.
Visits & Events

President Wang Chao Meets with Jordanian Ambassador to China

On April 9, President Wang Chao of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) met with H.E. Hussam Husseini, Jordanian Ambassador to China. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations, China-Arab Relations and the Situation in Middle East. CPIFA Vice President, Amb. Ou Boqian was present.
On April 12, Mr. Wang Chao, President of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), met with Mr. Wojciech Zajączkowski, Polish Ambassador to China. The two sides exchanged views on China-Poland relations, China-EU relations, people-to-people exchanges and other issues of common interest.

The 7th CPIFA-ICWA Dialogue Successfully Held

On April 15, the 7th CPIFA-ICWA Dialogue, co-hosted by the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) and the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), was successfully
held via video link. About 30 delegates headed by Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA and Dr. T.C.A.Raghavan, Director General of ICWA attended the meeting. Mr. Wang Chao and Dr. T.C.A.Raghavan delivered opening remarks. H.E. Sun Weidong, Chinese Ambassador to India and H.E.Vikram Misri, Ambassador of India to China, delivered congratulatory remarks at the opening ceremony respectively. Delegates had candid and in-depth discussions in Session 1 “Working Together for a Development Agenda of Mutual Interest” and Session 2 “Jointly Coping with the Challenges of the Changing International Structure in the Post-pandemic Era”.

The Chinese delegation included Mr. Zhang Yan, Former Ambassador of China to India, Amb. Ou Boqian, Vice President of the CPIFA, Mr. Rong Ying, Vice President of China Institute of International Studies (CIIS), Mr. Ma Jiali, Director of the Center for International Strategic Studies, China Reform Forum (CRF), and experts and scholars from Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS),
China Foreign Affairs University, Tsinghua University, Peking University, and Zhejiang International Studies University (ZISU). The Indian delegation included Amb. Ashok K. Kantha, Head of Institute of Chinese Studies, Amb. Anil Wadhwa, Distinguished Fellow of Vivekananda International Foundation as well as experts and scholars from Centre for Regional Trade, Centre for Contemporary China Studies, Centre for East Asian Studies, JNU, etc.

The CPIFA Holds A Video Dialogue on China-US Relations with US Scholars

On April 16, the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) held a Video Dialogue on China-US Relations with a group of US scholars headed by Amb. Robert Blackwill, former US Deputy National Security Advisor. The dialogue was co-chaired by Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA, and Amb. Blackwill.
The participants on the Chinese side include Mr. Wang Zaixi, former Vice Minister of Taiwan Work Office of the CPC Central Committee and former Vice President of Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits, Amb. He Yafei, former Vice Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and former Vice Minister of Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, Major Gen. Yao Yunzhu, Academic Committee Member of Center for International Security and Strategy at Tsinghua University, Mr. Wang Shushen, Director of the Department of Taiwan-US Relations, Institute of Taiwan Studies at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Prof. Li Peng, Dean of Graduate Institute for Taiwan Studies at Xiamen University.

The participants on the US side include Mr. Stephen Hadley, former National Security Advisor, Mr. Richard Haass, President of the Council on Foreign Relations and former Director of Policy Planning for the Department of State, Ms. Elizabeth Economy, senior fellow for China Studies of the Council on Foreign Relations, Prof. Philip Zelikow, professor of History at the University of Virginia, and Mr. Daniel Kurtz-Phelan, editor of Foreign Affairs.
On April 21, Amb. Ou Boqian, Vice President of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), met with Dr. Zafar uddin Mahmood, President of Understanding China Forum (UCF) via video link. The two sides exchanged views on China-Pakistan relations and cooperation between CPIFA and UCF before signing the Memorandum of Understanding on Exchanges and Cooperation.

Vice President Ou Boqian Delivers Remarks at the 2nd Yangtze River Delta Middle East Studies Forum

On April 24, the 2nd Yangtze River Delta Middle East Studies Forum, co-sponsored by Zhejiang International Studies
University and the Chinese Association of Middle East Studies, was held in Hangzhou.

Nearly 200 experts and scholars from research and higher learning institutions across the country had in-depth discussions on the situation in the Middle East, China’s diplomacy and the cooperation between China and the Middle East, while the world is undergoing changes unseen in a century.

Vice President Ou Boqian of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) attended the forum and delivered remarks on China-Middle East Track II Diplomacy at the opening ceremony.

**Vice President Ou Boqian Delivers a Keynote Speech at the First Meeting of China-ASEAN Vision Group**

On behalf of Mr. Wang Chao, President of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), Amb. Ou Boqian, CPIFA Vice President participated in the first meeting
of China-ASEAN Vision Group on April 30 and delivered a keynote speech on COVID-19 and Health Cooperation, providing a comprehensive scenario about the cooperation between China and ASEAN in fighting against the pandemic.

China-ASEAN Vision Group was initiated by Mr. Jusuf Wanandi, Vice Chairman of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia (CSIS), who also serves as the leading person of the ASEAN side. Group members include 10 former government officials and scholars from the 10 ASEAN countries. Amb. Xu Bu, President of the China institute of International Studies serves as the leading person of the Chinese side. Members include Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA, Mr. Zhang Yunling, Commissioner of Academician Committee at the China Academy of Social Sciences, Mr. Huang Renwei, Vice Dean of Fudan Institute of Belt and Road & Global Governance, and experts from the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences.

CPIFA-CNAS Video Dialogue Successfully Held

On May 12, the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) and the Center for a New American Security (CNAS) held a video dialogue on the relations of major
countries, which was co-chaired by Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA, and Mr. Richard Fontaine, Chief Executive Officer of the CNAS.

The participants on the Chinese side include Prof. Li Junru, former Vice President of the Party School of the CPC Central Committee, Amb. Sha Zukang, former United Nations Under-Secretary-General and former Permanent Representative to Permanent Mission of the People’s Republic of China to
the United Nations Office at Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland, Prof. Yan Xuetong, Dean of the Institute of International Relations at Tsinghua University, Prof. Yuan Peng, President of China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, and Prof. Fan Jishe, Director of Institute of Global Governance and International Organization Studies of the Institute for International Strategic Studies at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee.

The participants on the US side include Ms. Lisa Curtis, senior fellow and Director of the Indo-Pacific Security Program at the CNAS, Mr. Abraham Denmark, Director of the Asia Program at the Wilson Center, Mr. Jacob Stokes, fellow of the Indo-Pacific Security Program at the CNAS, Ms. Elizabeth Economy, senior fellow for China Studies of the Council on Foreign Relations, Mr. Jude Blanchette, Freeman Chair of China Studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, and Ms. Nadege Rolland, senior fellow for Political and Security Affairs at the National Bureau of Asian Research.

**President Wang Chao exchanges views with the President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev**

On May 20, President Wang Chao participated in video conference on “The South Caucasus: Regional Development and Prospective for Cooperation” hosted by Nizami Ganjavi International Center (NGIC). The President of Azerbaijan H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliyev attended the meeting, delivered a keynote speech and exchanged views with President Wang Chao on China-Azerbaijan relations and Belt and Road Initiative.
More than 60 former state leaders and dignitaries from different countries, including former President of Latvia, Co-Chair of NGIC H.E. Ms. Vaira Vike-Freiberga also attended the conference.

The Seminar Celebrating the 70th Anniversary of China-Pakistan Diplomatic Relations Held Successfully

On May 25, the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) and the Islamabad Council of World Affairs, Pakistan (ICWA) jointly organized the online Seminar
Celebrating the 70th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Pakistan. A total of around 30 delegates from the two sides attended the Seminar. Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA and Amb. Khalid Mahmood, President of ICWA addressed the opening ceremony. H.E. Nong Rong, Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan and H.E. Moin ul Haque, Pakistan Ambassador to China delivered congratulatory remarks at the opening ceremony.

Mr. Wang Chao highlights China-Pakistan all-weather strategic cooperative partners and the friendship enjoying a long history. Since the diplomatic relationship was established, the past 70 years have witnessed the relationship between the two countries continuously strengthened, featuring growing strategic mutual trust, increasingly fruitful substantial cooperation, steadily developed economic and trade collaboration, and continually-deepening people-to-people and cultural exchanges, forming an iron brotherhood sharing weal and woe. Since the outbreak of
the COVID-19, China and Pakistan have been supporting each other, which has not only further deepened the friendship, but also contributed to maintaining global public health security. Standing at a new historical starting point, the two sides should actively implement the consensus reached by the leaders of the two countries, further strengthen strategic mutual trust, deepen mutually beneficial cooperation, promote cultural exchanges, strengthen mutual coordination in international and regional affairs, and maintain an international system with the United Nations at its core, striving for a stable environment for emerging and developing countries.
Amb. Khalid Mahmood states that China-Pakistan friendship stems from a deep foundation of mutual trust and a common desire for peaceful development and stands the test of time in the last 70 years, surpassing the differences in varied culture backgrounds, histories and social systems, and finds no precedence in modern history of international relations. Pakistan cherishes the development opportunities brought by China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and is willing to contribute to the development of “Belt and Road Initiative”. It is hoped that the two sides will take the opportunity of the 70th anniversary of diplomatic relations to build a closer China-Pakistan community with a shared future.

Amb. Nong Rong congratulates the successful holding of the seminar and points out that currently the great change unseen in a century and the new corona epidemic are intertwined, which brings the world into a period of turbulence. Despite the challenges, China-Pakistan friendly cooperation will move forward firmly. The two sides should continue to enhance the traditional friendship between the two peoples, and encourage more people from all walks of life in the two countries to be engaged in solidifying the China-Pakistan friendship.
Amb. Moin ul Haque points out that for the past 70 years, China and Pakistan have always stood side by side and helped each other through storms and stresses. Currently, the international order is undergoing profound and complex changes, and the process of multilateralism and globalization is facing serious threats. Pakistan will firmly work with China to resist various risks and challenges. Think tanks and scholars from both sides are expected to strengthen cooperation and contribute to the policy-making of both countries.
The representatives of the two sides conducted in-depth and friendly exchanges on “70 Years of China-Pakistan Bilateral Relations: Reflections and Aspiration for the Future” and “the Situation of South Asia in the Changing Global Scenario”. Broad consensuses have been reached, and helpful suggestions on China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and South Asian Security have been made.

Chinese representatives include Amb. Ou Boqian, Vice President of the CPIFA, Mr. Zhang Chunxiang, former Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan, Mr. Ma Jiali, Director of the Center for International Strategic Studies of China Reform Forum, Mr. Bi Jiyao, Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Macroeconomic Research, Mr. Hu Shisheng, Director of the Institute for South Asia Studies of the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, Mr. Ma Xiaolin, Director of the Institute for Studies on the Mediterranean Rim of Zhejiang International Studies University, and experts and scholars from the Chinese Academy
of International Trade and Economic Cooperation of the Ministry of Commerce, the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies, China Institute of International Studies, Tsinghua University and Peking University. Pakistan’s representatives include Mr. Syed Tariq Fatemi, former Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs, and 6 former Foreign Secretaries and former Ambassadors to China, namely Mr. Riaz Mohammad Khan, Mr. Masood Khalid and etc. Experts and scholars from the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad, Center of Pakistan and International Relations, Pakistan Institute of China Studies of Sargodha University, and Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce also attended the seminar.

**Vice President Li Huilai attends China-Russia High-Level Think-Tank Forum**

On June 1, with the theme of “China and Russia: Cooperation in a New Era and Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Signing of the China-Russia Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation”, the China-Russia High-Level Think-Tank Forum (2021) was held online and offline in Beijing and Moscow. The unveiling ceremony of the collected works of the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the China-Russia Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation was also held during the forum. Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi and Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov sent video remarks to the forum respectively. Mr. Xie Fuzhan, President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), and Mr. Igor Ivanov, President of the Russian International Affairs Council
attended the opening ceremony and delivered speeches. Amb. Li Huilai, Vice President of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) attended the forum and participated in the discussion of “China and Russia: Model of New Type of Major-power Relationship”.

**Vice President Li Huilai Attends the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Forum on People-to-People Friendship**

Co-hosted by the Good-Neighborly Friendship and Cooperation Committee of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and Hubei provincial government, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Forum on People-to-People Friendship was held in Wuhan, Hubei from June 2 to 4. President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory letter to the forum. Shen Yueyue, Vice-Chairperson of the National People’s Congress Standing Committee and the President of the
Good-Neighborly Friendship and Cooperation Committee of SCO attended the opening ceremony, read the congratulatory letter of President Xi and delivered a speech. About 500 guests from China and abroad including Mr. Vladimir Norov, Secretary-General of the SCO, some foreign envoys and representatives from non-governmental organizations attended the forum. Themed with “Promoting People-to-People Friendship and Carrying Forward the Shanghai Spirit”, the forum organized events including five sub-forums of think-tank, sister city plus, sanitary and health, development and poverty reduction in rural areas, and high quality connectivity, the exhibition of “Home of SCO”, and the people-to-people communication week of “China-SCO Media Clouds”. The Wuhan Initiative of SCO Forum on People-to-People Friendship was released during the forum. Amb. Li Huilai, Vice President of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) attended the forum and made a speech in the think-tank sub-forum.
Vice President Ou Boqian Attends the 2nd Meeting of China-ASEAN Vision Group

On behalf of Mr. Wang Chao, President of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), Amb. Ou Boqian, CPIFA Vice President participated in the 2nd meeting of China-ASEAN Vision Group on June 3 and shared ideas on great power politics and regional cooperation in the South China Sea.
贫困是人类社会的顽疾，是全世界面临的共同挑战。2000年，联合国千年首脑会议通过千年发展目标，将减贫摆在首位。2015年，在这一减贫目标基本完成、全球减贫事业取得重大积极进展的基础上，联合国召开发展峰会，各国领导人一致通过《变革我们的世界：2030年可持续发展议程》，将“消除一切形式的贫困”作为首要目标，倡议各国致力于消除绝对贫困，建立全民社保，推进基本服务均等化，发展普惠金融和防灾减灾，呼吁各国加强减贫领域国际合作，向最不发达国家提供援助。

中国是持续减贫的世界人口第一国家。100年来，在中国共产党领导下，我们坚持以人民为中心，一以贯之抓减贫、促发展、惠民生、增福祉。有着14亿多人口、5亿多农民的东方国度，以赓续百年的减贫行动和彪炳史册的减贫成效为人类反贫困事业贡献了中国坚守、中国担当。

中国是讲求科学高效减贫的创新型国家。我们坚持精准扶贫精准脱贫基本方略，对扶贫对象实行精细化管理、对扶贫资源实行精确化配置、对扶贫对象实行精准化扶持，找到了反贫困斗争的制胜法宝。我们坚持开发式扶贫方针，把发展作为解决贫困的根本途径，走出了一条独具中国特色的减贫道路，为世界减贫治理贡献了中国路径、中国方案。

中国是提振全球减贫事业的发展中国家。我们坚持立足国内、面向世界，成为最早实现千年发展目标中减贫目标的发展中国家，提前10年率先实现2030年可持续发展议程减贫目标，实现国际交流不断深入、知识共享不断深化、务实合作不断迈进、携手减贫不断向前，为全球减贫贡献了中国行动、中国力量。我们克服新冠肺炎
疫情影响，在数十年来全球贫困人口首次增加的严峻形势下，如期、全面完成消除绝对贫困目标任务，为加速全球减贫进程贡献了中国智慧、中国动能。

一、驰而不息，久久为功

中华民族的反贫困精神纵贯古今、历久弥坚。几千年来，中国人民始终饱含着对摆脱贫困、丰衣足食的深深渴望，始终不屈不挠、艰难求索。到了近代，由于封建统治的腐朽和列强的侵略，中国政局动荡、战乱不已、民不聊生，贫困的梦魇更为严重地困扰着中国人民。摆脱贫困，成了中国人民孜孜以求的梦想，也是实现中华民族伟大复兴中国梦的重要内容。

1921年，在中华民族内忧外患、社会危机空前深重、人民生活水深火热的背景下，中国共产党诞生了。中国共产党是为人民服务的党，根基在人民，血脉在人民，从成立之日起就坚持把为中国人民谋幸福、为中华民族谋复兴作为初心使命，团结带领中国人民为创造自己的美好生活进行了长期艰辛奋斗。

新民主主义革命时期，中国共产党团结带领中国人民进行28年浴血奋战，“打土豪、分田地”，实行“耕者有其田”，帮助穷苦人翻身得解放，夺取中国革命胜利，于1949年建立中华人民共和国，为摆脱贫困扫清了障碍、创造了根本政治条件。

新中国成立后，立足于“现今中国的贫困问题主要是由已经被推翻的半殖民地半封建社会的制度造成的”基本判断，党团结带领人民实行土地改革，废除了延续2000多年的封建土地制度，成功消除农民无地这一发展中国家致贫的主要根源和制约减贫的制度性障碍。对农业、手工业和资本主义工商业进行社会主义改造，建立起社会主义基本制度，为从根本上解决贫困问题提供了最基本制度保证。我们推进社会主义建设，组织农民发展生产，大力发展集体经济，大兴农田水利，大办农村教育和合作医疗，探索建立以集体经济为基础、以“五保”制度（保吃、保穿、保烧、保教、保葬）和特困群体救济为主体的农村初级社会保障体系。依靠自力更生、发愤图强，当时占世界四分之一人口的中国人民特别是农民的基本生活需求得到初步满足，为摆脱贫困打下了坚实基础。

改革开放以来，从“贫穷不是社会主义，社会主义要消灭贫穷”的深刻认识出发，党团结带领人民以经济建设为中心，实行改革开放，不断壮大综合国力。聚焦农村，实施大规模、有计划、有组织的扶贫开发，全面推行以家庭联产承包为主的生产责任制和统分结合的双层经营体制，理顺了农村最基本的生产关系，激活了农业农民生产力。开创性地将扶贫开发与国家战略紧密结合，先后颁
布实施《国家八七扶贫攻坚计划（1994—2000年）》和《中国农村扶贫开发纲要（2001—2010年）》、《中国农村扶贫开发纲要（2011—2020年）》，确立开发式扶贫方针，确定扶贫标准，划定贫困县和集中连片特困地区，建立从中央到县的四级扶贫工作专责体系，在每个层面形成覆盖农业、水利、交通、住房、电力等基础设施建设及教育、卫生、科技、文化等社会事业领域的议事协调机制，构建起覆盖全国的扶贫工作体系和工作机制。我们牢牢把握经济长期、快速、稳定增长的有利条件，推动开发、开放红利向减贫释放，推动贫困地区面貌发生巨大变化，保障和改善民生取得了前所未有的伟大成就。

中共十八大以来，以习近平同志为核心的党中央突出强调“小康不小康，关键看老乡，关键在贫困的老乡能不能脱贫”，承诺“决不能落下一个贫困地区、一个贫困群众”。中国减贫进入啃硬骨头、攻坚拔寨的冲刺阶段，采取常规思路和办法、按部就班推进难以完成任务，必须以更大的决心、更明确的思路、更精准的举措、更超常规的力度高位推动。为此，中共中央、国务院于2015年作出打赢脱贫攻坚战的决定，明确到2020年，稳定实现现行标准下农村贫困人口不愁吃、不愁穿，义务教育、基本医疗和住房安全有保障，确保农村贫困人口实现脱贫，贫困县全部摘帽，解决区域性整体贫困。经过全党全国各族人民共同努力，中国脱贫攻坚战如期取得了全面胜利，现行标准下9899万农村贫困人口全部脱贫，832个贫困县全部摘帽，12.8万个贫困村全部出列，区域性整体贫困得到解决，完成了消除绝对贫困的艰巨任务，缔造了减贫治理的中国样本，为全球减贫事业作出了重大贡献。

二、科学施策，精准脱贫

在人口基数庞大、幅员地域广阔的国家，找准贫困人口、锁定致贫原因、实施有效扶贫是一个世界性难题。中国在脱贫攻坚实践中，积极借鉴国际经验，紧密结合中国实际，创造性地提出并实施精准扶贫精准脱贫基本方略，做到扶持对象、项目安排、资金使用、措施到户、因村派人、脱贫成效“六个精准”，实施发展生产、易地搬迁、生态补偿、发展教育、社会保障兜底“五个一批”，解决好扶持谁、谁来扶、怎么扶、如何退、如何稳“五个问题”，确保了脱贫攻坚有的放矢、科学高效。

（一）精准识别、建档立卡，解决“扶持谁”的问题

精准扶贫精准脱贫，必先精准识贫。我们以农户收入为基本依据，综合考虑
住房和教育、健康等情况，按照自主申请、民主评议、公报公告、逐级审核的方式识别贫困户。综合考虑行政村贫困发生率、村民人均纯收入和村集体经济增长等情况，按照村委会申请、乡政府审核公示、县级审定公告等程序确定贫困村。对识别出的贫困村和贫困人口建档立卡，建立全国统一的扶贫信息系统。对建档立卡数据实行常态化管理，及时剔除识别不准人口、补录新识别人口，提高识别准确率。建档立卡在有着5亿多农民的中国，首次实现贫困信息精准到村到户到人，首次逐户分析致贫原因和脱贫需求，首次构建起国家扶贫信息平台，为实施精准扶贫提供有力的数据支撑。

（二）强化责任、尽锐出战，解决“谁来扶”的问题
推进脱贫攻坚，关键是责任落实到人。我们建立“中央统筹、省负总责、市县抓落实”的管理体制，实行工作到村、扶贫到户的工作机制。执行脱贫攻坚一把手负责制，中西部22个有脱贫攻坚任务的省份党政主要负责同志向中央签署责任书、立下军令状，省市县乡村五级书记一起抓。脱贫攻坚任务重的地区，把脱贫攻坚作为头等大事和第一民生工程，以脱贫攻坚统领经济社会发展全局。实行最严格的扶贫工作考核制度，对省级党委政府和承担帮扶任务的中央单位进行年度考核，表扬先进、鞭策后进。发挥中国特色社会主义集中力量办大事的制度优势，从全国县级以上机关、国有企事业单位选派300多万名干部驻村帮扶，同近200万名乡镇干部和数百万村干部并肩奋战在扶贫一线，与贫困群众共同研究脱贫计划、落实脱贫措施、见证脱贫成果，成为一道亮丽风景。

（三）对症开方、靶向施策，解决“怎么扶”的问题
开对“药方子”才能拔掉“穷根子”。中国在减贫实践中，强调因贫困类型施策、因致贫原因施策、因户因人施策，按照贫困地区和贫困人口的具体情况分类实施“五个一批”工程。

一是发展生产脱贫一批。支持和引导贫困地区、贫困群众立足农业发展特色优势产业，鼓励支持电商扶贫、光伏扶贫、旅游扶贫等新兴业态，推进东部地区食品加工、服装制造等劳动密集型产业向中西部梯度转移。创新推出扶贫小额贷款，按照“5万元以下、3年期以内、免担保免抵押、基准利率放贷、财政贴息、县建风险补偿金”的原则，累计向1500多万户贫困户发放7100多亿元贷款，支持发展脱贫产业。累计建成各类产业基地超过30万个，打造特色农产品品牌1.2万个，发展市级以上龙头企业1.44万家、农民合作社71.9万家，72.6%的贫困户与新型农业经营主体建立了紧密的利益联结关系。产业帮扶政策覆盖98.9%的贫困户，
有劳动能力和意愿的贫困群众基本都参与到产业扶贫之中。

二是易地搬迁脱贫一批。充分尊重群众意愿，对生活在生存条件恶劣、自然灾害频发，通水、通路、通电等成本很高，很难就地脱贫的960多万贫困人口，通过易地搬迁“挪出穷窝”、到更适宜生活发展的地方迁入新居。加强搬迁后续扶持，多渠道创造增收机会。就近建设产业园区和扶贫车间，使搬迁贫困人口中劳动力就业比例达到73.7%，搬迁贫困家庭中有劳动力家庭就业比例达到94.1%。加强安置点配套设施建设，新建和改扩建中小学及幼儿园6100多所、医院和社区卫生服务中心1.2万多所、养老服务设施3400余个、文化活动场所4万余个。通过努力，确保群众搬得出、稳得住、逐步能致富。

三是生态补偿脱贫一批。践行“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念，探索生态系统治理的带贫减贫机制，加大贫困地区生态保护修复力度，增加重点生态功能区转移支付，让有劳动能力的贫困人口转为护林员等生态保护人员获取劳务报酬。贫困群众积极参与生态保护和建设，发展木本油料等经济林种植和森林旅游，明显改善了贫困地区生态环境，有效拓宽了增收脱贫渠道，实现了“双赢”。

四是发展教育脱贫一批。坚持扶贫先扶智，持续提升贫困地区学校、学位、师资、资助等保障能力，全面实现适龄少年儿童义务教育有保障。连片特困地区乡村教师生活补助惠及8万多所学校127万名教师，累计选派19万名乡村教师到边远贫困地区、边疆民族地区支教。建立了覆盖从学前至研究生各个教育阶段的资助体系，累计资助6.4亿人次。实施定向招生、学生就业、职教脱贫等倾斜政策，帮助800多万贫困家庭初高中毕业生接受职业教育培训、514万名贫困家庭学生接受高等教育。教育扶贫，阻断了贫困代际传递，提高了贫困人口素质，为贫困地区可持续发展储备了后劲。

五是社会保障兜底一批。务实织密农村社会保障网络，实现扶贫与低保两项制度有效衔接。扶贫部门与民政部门定期开展数据比对、摸排核实，以完全或部分丧失劳动能力的贫困人口为主要对象，保障“应保尽保”。同时，加大其他形式的社会救助力度，对因灾等造成的临时贫困群众及时给予救助。

（四）严格标准、有序摘帽，解决“如何退”的问题

扶真贫、真扶贫是手段，脱真贫、真脱贫是目的。我们建立贫困退出机制，明确贫困县、贫困村、贫困人口退出标准和程序，制定脱贫摘帽规划和年度减贫计划，既防范“数字脱贫”等虚假脱贫，也避免达到标准“该退不退”。贫困人口退出实行民主评议，贫困村、贫困县退出进行审核审查，退出结果公示公告。
让群众参与评价，做到程序公开、数据准确、档案完整、结果公正。每年委托第三方对脱贫县和脱贫人口进行抽查，重点评估脱贫人口退出准确率、摘帽县贫困发生率、群众对帮扶的满意度。于2020年至2021年初开展国家脱贫攻坚普查，全面准确摸清脱贫实现情况，保障脱贫成效经得起历史和实践检验。

（五）跟踪监测、动态帮扶，解决“如何稳”的问题

稳定脱贫不返贫才是真脱贫。对脱贫县，从脱贫之日起设立5年过渡期，过渡期内保持主要帮扶政策总体稳定。健全防止返贫动态监测和帮扶机制，对脱贫不稳定户、边缘易致贫户，以及因病因灾因意外事故等刚性支出较大或收入大幅缩减导致基本生活出现严重困难户，做到早发现、早干预、早帮扶。继续支持脱贫地区乡村特色产业发展壮大，持续促进脱贫人口稳定就业，强化易地搬迁后续帮扶，坚持和完善驻村帮扶、东西部协作、对口支援和社会帮扶，激发脱贫群众内生动力，开展巩固脱贫成果后评估工作，坚决守住不发生规模性返贫的底线。

三、命运与共，守望相助

消除贫困是人类的共同使命。作为世界最大的发展中国家，中国一直是世界减贫事业的积极倡导者和有力推动者，在致力于消除自身贫困的同时，积极参与国际减贫交流合作，与国际社会合力共建没有贫困、共同发展的人类命运共同体。

我们张开双臂“引进来”，促进国内减贫事业发展进步。秉持“他山之石可以攻玉”理念，广泛开展对外交往交流，争取国际社会支持。与包括联合国发展系统、世界银行在内的众多国家、国际组织合作，以资金为纽带、以项目为载体，联合建立中国国际扶贫中心等合作平台，引进外国智力培训国内减贫官员，协调产业、教育、健康等扶贫项目在贫困地区落地见效，为中国减贫工作带来了先进理念、创新模式、资金资源、人才智慧和管理经验。对于各方给予的宝贵支持和帮助，中国人民将永远铭记于心，并积极回馈。

我们积极稳健“走出去”，助力发展中国家减贫惠民生。遵循“共商共建共享”原则，形成“减贫与发展高层论坛”、“中国—东盟社会发展与减贫论坛”和“中非合作论坛—减贫与发展会议”三大平台性活动，培育减贫援外培训延续性品牌，自2005年至2020年底，累计举办159期减贫援外培训班，4233名学员覆盖亚、非、大洋、北美、南美和欧洲136个国家和组织，系统传播中国减贫理念、全面介绍中国减贫实践，凝聚各国减贫共识、促进各国经验扩散，与亚洲、欧洲、
非洲和拉美有关国家签署减贫合作谅解备忘录，构建稳定的双边合作机制。在老挝、柬埔寨、缅甸3国的6个贫困村，实施东亚减贫示范合作技术援助项目，帮助发展脱贫产业、改善村里基础设施、提升劳动者素质，推动双边务实合作向基层走深走实。引导民间力量积极发挥作用，支持中国扶贫基金会在缅甸、尼泊尔、埃塞俄比亚、柬埔寨、老挝、乌干达、巴基斯坦、纳米比亚等8国实施“爱心包裹”项目，超过73万名小学生得到来自中国的教育帮助。

回首历史，中国减贫取得巨大成就，为世界减贫事业作出了多方位、多层次贡献，我们为此倍感自豪。展望未来，中国已经开启全面实施乡村振兴战略新征程，脱贫攻坚成果将得到扎实巩固、有效拓展，乡村产业、人才、文化、生态、组织将得到全面振兴，城乡区域发展差距和居民生活水平差距将显著缩小，全体人民共同富裕将取得更为明显的实质性进展，我们对此满怀期待。我们深信，“世界好，中国才能好；中国好，世界才更好”。前进路上，中国愿与国际社会继续相向而行、共促发展，继续聚焦民生、共谋福祉，继续携手同心、共创美好明天！
博鳌亚洲论坛20年：联结亚洲与世界

李保东 博鳌亚洲论坛秘书长

博鳌亚洲论坛诞生于2001年，是一个非政府、非营利的国际会议组织。论坛成立的初衷，是促进亚洲经济一体化。论坛当今的使命，是为亚洲和世界发展凝聚正能量。

“时光荏苒，白驹过隙”。20年来，博鳌亚洲论坛所做的一切都是为了发展、促进发展、服务发展。这不仅体现在论坛会议的设计上，也表现在论坛工作的方方面面。

一

论坛诞生的世纪之交，全球化的浪潮席卷全球。欧洲、北美相继出现了一定程度超越国家主权的区域合作组织，在区域一体化上取得了重大进步。而此前一度保持高速增长的亚洲经济体却在金融风暴中损失惨重。在巨大的机遇和挑战面前，26个（后增至29个）亚太国家以宽广的历史眼光，一致赞同建立一个属于亚洲的政商对话平台，以开放包容的态度探讨区域经济协调与合作，在全球性问题上发出亚洲自己的声音。

20年间，博鳌亚洲论坛见证了亚洲进入新世纪以来的腾飞，也同新兴经济体携手渡过了不少挑战。正因为诞生于亚洲金融危机的余波中，肩负着应对时变、促进合作的历史使命，博鳌亚洲论坛从一开始就善于危中寻机、化危为机。2003年，刚刚成立不久的论坛就遭遇到了席卷亚洲的SARS疫情。论坛在极度困难的情况下组织研讨并得出结论：SARS对亚洲和世界经济的影响是暂时的，可逆的。在一片恐慌中，这一声音尽管微弱，却给疫情下的亚洲带去了信心和希望，也被历史证明是正确而富有远见的。此后，无论是2008年国际金融危机，还是2011年欧债危机，博鳌亚
洲论坛都是亚洲乃至世界各国进行沟通政策的重要平台，在各国发展面临挑战时提出了不少富有远见的“博鳌方案”。

20年间，在各方的共同努力下，亚洲地区成为了与北美、欧洲等量齐观的世界经济引擎，区域一体化进程不断深入，人口红利、资源红利和改革红利不断释放，在促进共同发展和全球治理等方面肩负起越来越重要的角色。伴随着亚洲的发展，博鳌亚洲论坛也步入了自身发展的快车道。从促进亚洲经济一体化，到为亚洲和发展凝聚正能量，谋发展、促合作是贯穿论坛始终的一条主线。年会举办地从一个默默无闻的小渔村，发展成为远近知名的休闲度假小镇，高速公路、高铁和机场使小镇联结各地、联通世界。也是在博鳌的舞台上，包括“一带一路”、“亚洲基础设施投资银行”和“亚洲文明对话大会”等亚太地区许多重要合作成果得以发展和完善，共同推动亚洲成为全球经济最具活力和增长潜力的地区。

二

近年来，国际形势发生了深刻变化，百年未有之大变局加速演进。在此背景下，论坛坚持走多边主义的团结合作之路，坚持发挥自身跨文化、跨领域、跨界别的优势，坚持发扬包容创新、合作共赢的博鳌精神，为国际社会携手应对全球性挑战提供了必不可少的沟通对话平台。

自2018年起，论坛确立了“一条主线五大领域”的发展战略，在坚持经济这一主线的同时，积极向科技创新、健康、教育、文化、媒体等领域拓展，以发展为最大公约数，为消弭“治理赤字”、“信任赤字”、“发展赤字”、“和平赤字”贡献“博鳌智慧”。在论坛框架下，我们创办了全球健康论坛大会、国际科技与创新论坛大会、全球经济发展与安全论坛大会等高端专题论坛大会，促进了相关领域的国际交流与合作，得到了国际社会的积极响应和广泛参与。

论坛积极发挥智库功能，围绕亚洲和发展世界发展中的重要问题，编撰和发布了一系列研究报告，并同国际一流研究机构建立起了长期的合作关系。以去年为例，论坛发布了《亚洲经济前景及一体化进程2020年度报告》《亚洲金融发展报告——普惠金融篇》《博鳌亚洲论坛全球健康论坛首届大会报告》《亚洲减贫报告2020》《自由贸易协定：亚洲的选择》《博鳌亚洲论坛创新报告2020》等六份重量级旗舰报告以及《疫情与变化的世界》专题研究报告，举行了十余场线上研讨会，成为国际社会总结分享发展经验的重要平台，展现了论
论坛政策沟通“风向标”的独特价值。

去年爆发的新冠肺炎疫情无疑给全球化带来了新的挑战，也使论坛对自身和世界的长远发展进行了新的思考。不管承认不承认，人类在事实上已经成为命运共同体，没有哪个国家能够在全球性挑战面前独善其身。只有坚持多边主义，加强国际合作，才能更好地应对全球性挑战。通过组织广泛的研讨，也通过自身的积极作为，论坛以“危”为“机”，充分发挥自身平台优势，调动政商学媒界资源，在当前的疫情下进一步凝聚了发展共识。这不仅与论坛致力于促进经济全球化的初心不谋而合，也是论坛在规划各项活动时所遵循的指导思想。尤其是在论坛刚刚举行2021年年会暨论坛成立20周年纪念大会中，这一理念得到了更为集中的体现。

三

年会是论坛的旗舰会议，也是论坛每年最重要的活动。在百年变局和世纪疫情交织叠加，世界进入动荡变革期的特殊背景下，今年年会承载着国际社会探寻疫后世界发展方向的殷切期望。在东道国和各方的大力支持下，年会于4月18至21日在中国博鳌成功举行。年会主题“世界大变局：共襄全球治理盛举，合奏‘一带一路’强音”得到了与会多国领导人和参会代表的高度认同。

作为世界上最主要的国际论坛会议之一，今年的年会在疫情之下仍盛况空前。四天时间里，15个国家的国家元首或政府首脑，以及99位部长级以上官员和前官员，29位国际和地区组织负责人和近百位世界五百强和知名企业高管、众多知名专家学者和文化界人士参与了广泛和深入的讨论，达成了不少重要的共识。

各方普遍认为，疫情加速了世界大变局的演进，暴露了新的发展问题。不仅在卫生健康领域，在经济社会等多个方面，世界均面临巨大挑战。加强全球治理和国际合作比以往任何时候都更加重要。中国国家主席习近平在开幕大会上发表视频主旨演讲，就“人类社会应该向何处去”这一重大命题提出了四点倡议，即：平等协商，开创共赢共享的未来；开放创新，开创发展繁荣的未来；同舟共济，开创健康安全的未来；坚守正义，开创互尊互鉴的未来。这些主张对于各国携手应对当前人类面临的重大危机和挑战、推动全球治理体系朝着更加公正合理的方向发展具有重要指导意义。其他各国领导人和与会嘉宾普遍表示，国际协作和全球化应成为世界经济和全人类发展的核心要素。各国应恪守多边主义的基本原则，更有效地进行全球治理，将国际协作作为自身义
务而不是选项之一。

各方普遍认为，“一带一路”合作对强化地区互联互通、促进经济复苏发挥了积极作用。习近平主席就高质量共建“一带一路”提出了建设四大伙伴关系，即更紧密的卫生合作伙伴关系，更紧密的互联互通伙伴关系，更紧密的绿色发展伙伴关系，更紧密的开放包容伙伴关系，指明了下阶段“一带一路”合作的方向，令有关各方备受鼓舞。与会各方均积极评价“一带一路”合作所取得的巨大成就和所发挥的积极作用。各方认为，作为全球治理机制的重要补充，“一带一路”等多边倡议有助于帮助国际社会更好地实现共同发展。

与会各方还围绕疫后世界发展的很多具体议题进行了深入探讨。比如，各方都认为，下阶段国际抗疫合作的重点是，确保各国特别是发展中国家能够公平获得可负担的疫苗。再比如，推动世界经济实现绿色、包容和可持续复苏，加快经济结构调整和数字化转型，发展中国家在相关领域蕴藏着巨大的发展潜力。再比如，各方均十分看好亚洲发展的强劲动力和持续推进经济一体化进程的积极努力，认为亚洲各国在疫情困难关头团结一致，体现了求同存异、合作共赢的价值理念，进一步充实了地区合作内涵。

在各方积极参与和共同努力下，今年年会取得了重要积极成果，凝聚了携手共克疫情、加强全球治理的共识，发出了维护多边主义、加强沟通协作的呼声。在疫情肆虐的当下，这些讨论展现了亚洲团结与发展的面貌，促进了世界经济复苏和全球共同发展。

四

在年会的主旨演讲中，习近平主席指出，20年来，论坛见证了中国、亚洲、世界走过的不平凡历程，为促进亚洲和世界发展发挥了重要影响力、推动力。在成立20周年之际，论坛以2021年年会超高规格的嘉宾阵容、全面深入的议题讨论和意义深远的会议成果，再次印证了论坛在应对发展挑战、增强发展动力、引领发展方向中的独特作用和影响。

展望未来，论坛将继续高举全球化与多边主义旗帜，同世界各国政商学媒界有识之士一道，推动全球治理体系朝着更加公正合理的方向发展，为亚洲和世界的发展凝聚更多正能量。相信在博鳌大家庭的共同努力下，博鳌亚洲论坛的舞台上必将涌现出更多智慧。下一个20年，论坛必将同亚洲和世界的发展更加紧密地联系在一起。
当今世界正经历百年未有之大变局，经济全球化遭遇逆流，保护主义、单边主义上升，世界经济低迷，全球产业链供应链因非经济因素而面临冲击，国际经济、科技、文化、安全、政治等格局都在发生深刻调整，世界进入动荡变革期。虽然国际社会对经济全球化前景有不少担忧，但国际经济联通和交往仍是世界经济发展的客观要求。“十四五”规划纲要中提出，“实行高水平对外开放，开拓合作共赢新局面”，这是中国应对当前国际环境复杂变化的重要举措，也是适应中国新发展阶段的必然要求。中国的更高水平对外开放不仅将促进中国经济发展，也将为全球发展带来巨大机遇。

一、“十四五”高水平对外开放的主要内涵

随着国际国内形势的变化，“十四五”时期我国实施高水平对外开放，其内涵体现在“更加自主、系统集成、包容并蓄、安全稳定”四大方面。

（一）更加自主的开放

自主性是更高水平对外开放基本要求。过去中国开放主要是遵守既有国际规则的“履约式”开放，相对被动。“十四五”时期，中国开放的主动性、自主性更强，将更加契合中国经济发展实际需要。一方面，将更加主动的扩大开放，利用自贸区（港）、服务业扩大开放综合试点等自主开放平台，先行先试高水平对外开放措施。另一方面，将配合我国实现经济发展需求，更多从提高经济发展质量，满足人民美好需要的角度出发，综合考虑开放的进程和程度。
（二）系统集成的开放

系统集成是高水平对外开放的本质要求。“十四五”时期，中国将通过提升开放的系统集成水平，切实凝聚合力，促进高质量发展。一是统筹各产业开放，推动制造业全面开放的同时，重点扩大和深化服务业对外开放。二是统筹各环节开放，加强研发、生产、物流、营销等产业链上下游协同开放。三是统筹各区域开放，深化沿海开放的同时，推动内陆和沿边地区从开放的洼地变为开放的高地。四是统筹国内外市场开放，促进国内市场和国际市场更好联通，促进内外贸一体化发展、引进外资和对外投资协调发展。

（三）包容并蓄的开放

包容并蓄是高水平对外开放的时代要求。“十四五”时期，中国不断优化和创新开放模式，推动各国开放合作实现互利共赢。实施互利共赢开放合作模式。推动各国在与中国开放合作过程中都能发挥比较优势，找到各自在产业链价值链中的合理定位，促进经济全球化朝着更加开放、包容、普惠、平衡、共赢的方向发展。同时，在重要议题领域积极贡献中国智慧和中国方案。加强对碳排放等全球共性问题的研究，推动对外开放由谋求经济效益向谋求经济发展、绿色生态、公正合理转变，构建可持续的开放新模式。在数字贸易等国际规则尚未形成共识的领域，主动参与新议题谈判，提出代表广大国家诉求的合作方案。

（四）安全稳定的开放

安全稳定是高水平对外开放的必然要求。“十四五”时期将坚持总体国家安全观，坚持扩大开放与安全发展有机结合。一方面，深刻认识扩大开放中面临的难题新挑战，加强事中事后监管，完善外商投资国家安全审查、反垄断审查等制度，防范化解重大风险，健全开放型经济安全保障体系。另一方面，以打造公开、透明、可预期的营商环境为着力点，持续深化“放管服”改革，健全服务体系，进一步提高对外开放政策的稳定性和透明度和可预见性，为各国企业在投资提供良好稳定环境。

二、“十四五”高水平对外开放的中国贡献

高水平对外开放将推动全球从四个方面分享中国发展机遇、促进世界共同发展。
（一）为全球经贸发展贡献“中国强大市场”

目前，中国拥有超过4亿中等收入阶层的强大购买力。2020年，中国社会消费品零售总额39.2万亿元人民币，其中，以网络购物为代表的新型消费发展迅速，全年实物商品网上零售额9.8万亿元，增长14.8%。“十四五”规划中提出，“推动贸易和投资自由化便利化”“推动区域协调发展”“建设高标准市场体系”等内容，将进一步发挥中国强大消费市场优势，完善市场环境，促进投资贸易发展，为世界各国提供市场机遇。

一是扩大产业开放，丰富投资市场。“十四五”时期，中国将进一步缩减外商投资准入负面清单，逐步放宽农业、制造业、服务业等领域的外商投资限制，允许外商在更多领域投资经营。同时，相对于制造业，中国服务业对外开放相对滞后。“十四五”时期将推进教育、文化、医疗等服务业领域有序开放，放开养老、建筑设计、会计审计、商贸物流、电子商务等服务业领域外资准入限制，将为外商提供更多产业投资机遇。

二是促进贸易升级，扩大进口市场。“十四五”时期，中国将完善内外贸一体化调控体系，促进内外贸法律法规、监管体制、经营资质、质量标准、检验检疫、认证认可相衔接。实施高水平贸易便利化措施，增加优质商品进口，放宽服务消费市场准入等。将充分激发中国居民消费转型升级优势，为各国特色优势产品和服务出口提供有效需求。

三是促进中西部和内陆沿边开放，拓展市场空间。“十四五”时期，中国在深化沿海开放的同时，将加大中西部和沿边地区开放力度，完善口岸、跨境运输等开放基础设施，扶持特色产业开放发展，实施更加灵活的政策，加快推动内陆和沿边地区从开发的洼地变为开放的高地。中西部和内陆沿边地区开放水平提升，为外国投资者提供更多市场空间。

四是持续深化改革，提供一流市场环境。“十四五”时期，中国将加快推动《中华人民共和国外商投资法》《中华人民共和国外商投资法实施条例》及《优化营商环境条例》贯彻落实，深入实施准入前国民待遇加负面清单管理制度，加强知识产权保护，营造内外资一致的发展环境，为各国企业在中国发展提供良好市场环境。

（二）为全球经济升级贡献“中国优质资源”

作为后发的新兴经济体，中国不仅充分利用世界市场和全球资源实现了自身的发展，近年来也不断将各种优质资源重新投入于惠及更多国家经济发展中。目前，中国通过多种方式与其他国家和地区实现资源共享：2020年，中国对外直接
投资1329.4亿美元，同比增长3.3%；对外劳务合作派出各类劳务人员30.1万人；承接离岸服务外包执行额首次超过千亿美元。“十四五”规划中提出，“坚持创新驱动发展”“加快发展现代产业体系”等内容，将从两方面为全球经济升级共享资源。

一方面，扩大优质要素开放，提供资本、信息、人才等资源。“十四五”时期，中国将积极探索资源要素配置新机制，稳步推进资本市场对外开放，继续丰富创新资本市场产品，稳健推进人民币国际化，研究设立面向全球的科学研究基金。在海南自由贸易港等率先开展数据跨境传输安全管理试点，促进数据跨境流动。加强创新性、应用型、技能型人才培养，实行更加开放的人才政策，丰富人才供给，将为各国经济发展提供优质资源。

另一方面，促进新兴产业开放发展，提供前沿产业发展资源。“十四五”时期，中国将加快数字化发展，协同推进数字产业化和产业数字化转型。这将推动中国加快完善设计环节大规模定制、生产环节智能制造、供应链环节优化与提速、研发环节协同创新、营销环节精准推送、服务环节运维与预测等数字化应用场景发展，为数字领域企业在场景运用方面提供丰富场景资源。同时，中国将促进高技术含量、高附加值的境外检测、全球维修和再制造等产业发展，探索发展离岸金融、离岸贸易、离岸科研等离岸产业，为全球新兴产业发展优化配置资源。

（三）为全球经济治理贡献“中国解决方案”

在新冠疫情全球蔓延期间，中国在联合国、G20、APEC、金砖国家等多种场合提出携手抗击疫情、分享抗疫经验、维护多边贸易体制、稳定贸易投资的中国方案，得到广泛认同，为经济全球化和全球经济治理贡献了中国方案和中国智慧。“十四五”规划中提出“积极参与全球经济治理体系改革”，将进一步推动中国成为全球经济治理的重要参与者和贡献者。

一是加快推动制度型开放，融入和推动全球化进程。“十四五”时期，中国将按照国际通行做法，充分利用自贸区（港）、服务业扩大开放综合试点等自主开放平台，积极引进外资、人员流动、公平竞争、监管透明度、歧视性措施等领域加快试验国际高水平规则，在事前、投资、贸易、事中事后监管、行业管理制度等重点领域深入推进制度型开放，更好地推动中国融入经济全球化，更好地推动世界经济全球化进程。

二是参与国际重大议题，提供合理解决方案。“十四五”时期，中国将继续维护多边贸易体制，积极参与世界贸易组织改革，推动完善更加公正合理的全球经济治理体系。积极应对全球气候变化，加快制定国家、部门和地方层面长期低
碳发展战略，在碳金融发展、碳排放市场准入、相关能源标准体系等方面超前部署和行动，为应对全球气候变化贡献中国方案，主动承担大国责任。

三是推动新兴领域规则制定，更好推动国际合作。“十四五”时期中国将发挥在数字经济、跨境电商等领域发展优势，在数据跨境流动、无纸化管理、移动支付等领域加快标准研制，为世界数字领域规则制定贡献中国智慧。

（四）为全球互利共赢贡献“中国合作力量”

中国近年来通过不断拓展合作伙伴，共享发展成果。始终坚持奉行“共商、共建、共享”原则推动“一带一路”建设。截至2021年4月，中国已经签署19个自由贸易协定，涉及26个国家和地区。“十四五”规划中提出“推动共建‘一带一路’高质量发展”“构建面向全球的高标准自由贸易区网络”等，将进一步提升中国区域开放合作水平，与更多国家开展互利共赢合作。

一是推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展。“十四五”时期，中国将坚持共商共建共享原则，秉持绿色、开放、廉洁理念，深化务实合作，加强安全保障，促进共同发展。推动与共建“一带一路”国家贸易投资合作优化升级，深化国际产能合作，拓展第三方市场合作，构筑互利共赢的产业链供应链合作体系，扩大双向贸易和投资。发挥共建“一带一路”专项贷款、丝路基金等作用，创新融资合作框架。深化公共卫生、数字经济、绿色发展、科技教育、文化艺术等领域人文合作，形成多元互动的人文交流格局。

二是加快实施自由贸易区提升战略。“十四五”时期，中国将逐步构筑起立足周边、辐射“一带一路”、面向全球的高标准自由贸易区网络。积极落实RCEP谈判成果，考虑加入CPTPP。提高自由贸易区开放水平，进一步扩大制造业开放，放宽商业服务、分销服务、环境服务、旅游和与旅游相关的服务、金融服务、运输服务等境外消费、跨境提供、自然人移动等模式下境外服务提供者准入，与更多合作伙伴深化经贸关系，促进共同发展。
推进国际核裁军和防扩散进程，
维护全球战略平衡与稳定

傅聪 外交部军控司司长

当前，世界面临百年未有之大变局，国际力量对比与战略格局加速转换，世界多极化深入发展，大国间矛盾摩擦增多，国际安全环境日趋复杂，不稳定性不确定性明显增加。单边主义和霸权主义肆虐，严重损害国际核裁军和防扩散进程，冲击全球战略平衡与稳定。国际安全正经历冷战以来最严峻的挑战，多边军控进程处于何去何从的关键十字路口。

（一）大国战略安全竞争加剧，动摇全球战略稳定框架。美国为维持一超独霸地位，渲染大国竞争，强化军事同盟体系，谋求绝对战略优势。美计划斥巨资升级三位一体核武库，发展并部署低当量核武器，扩大核威慑范围，降低核武器使用门槛，甚至放风要重启核试验。美并不断毁约退群，包括退出《中导条约》《开放天空条约》，严重破坏二战后逐步建立起来的多双边军控裁军体系。美还不断发展和部署全球反导系统，寻求在亚太和欧洲部署陆基中导，谋求攻防兼备的军事优势。美上述消极动向深刻影响各国战略安全环境，动摇全球战略稳定基础，加剧大国战略竞争。俄罗斯为维持对美均势，大力发展“萨尔玛特”重型洲际弹道导弹、“先锋”高超音速飞行器、核动力无人潜航器、核动力巡航导弹等新型战略武器。英国对核战略作出重大调整，今年3月宣布将核弹头库存上限从180枚提高到260枚。法国大力推进核力量现代化，研发新一代战略核潜艇、轰炸机。国际社会普遍担心核裁军进程发生逆转，甚至重现核军备竞赛。

（二）美俄核裁军进程前景难料，意愿和动力明显不足。美俄今年2月就《关于进一步削减和限制进攻性战略武器措施的条约》
（新START条约）延期5年达成一致。但是，许多无核武器国家批评美俄不是真裁军，新START条约只要求削减“部署的”核弹头及运载工具，且不要求销毁，削减下来的核弹头及运载工具转入库存。国际上要求美俄进一步实质性削减核武器的呼声上涨。两国虽同意讨论未来核裁军安排，但在目标上南辕北辙。美要求涵盖战术核武器、俄新型战略运载工具，并强化核查机制。俄要求谈判限制美国全球反导系统，并纳入巡航导弹、外空、高超音速等影响战略安全的非核武器系统。美还竭力回避自身核裁军义务，推动核裁军多边化，寻求将中国纳入其中。俄则要求英、法加入核裁军进程。

（三）国际核裁军领域矛盾错综复杂，路线与方向之争更加激烈。一些国家选择性推动多边核裁军议程，导致日内瓦裁军谈判会议长期陷于僵局，加剧另起炉灶、损害裁谈会权威的势头。部分激进无核武器国家不满核裁军进程停滞，推动《禁止核武器条约》于今年1月生效，希望一步到位从法理上禁止核武器，无核武器国家和拥有核武器国家之间的矛盾进一步凸显。一些国家对美俄继续核裁军信心不足，转而推动诸如增加核透明、降低核风险、讨论核裁军核查等核裁军“中间措施”。五核国在核裁军领域也有明显分歧，能否求同存异、推进合作备受国际关注。

（四）新兴科技军事化运用加速发展，对战略稳定的影响日渐突出。外空、生物、网络、人工智能等新兴技术军事化应用迅猛发展，其大规模破坏性效应、抵消或削弱核威慑效果的潜力不断显现。同时，这些领域规则缺失，成为战略安全治理中日益突出的问题。美国等一些国家公然将外空界定为新的“作战疆域”，成立外空军和外空司令部，研发和试验具有进攻性的反空间系统，外空武器化和战场化趋势不断加剧，外空军备竞赛风险上升。一些国家将网络空间作为新的战场，推行威慑进攻理念，强化军事同盟，推动制定网络交战规则，推升国家间网络摩擦和矛盾冲突。人工智能军事化运用已成为大国战略竞争新领域，一些西方国家不断强化人工智能军事化应用，同时组建排他性小集团，企图通过主导国际规则制定遏制别国能力发展。在新冠肺炎疫情暴发、蔓延的大背景下，生物安全的重要性更加凸显，国际社会围绕应对全球性重大新发突发传染病、防范生物武器和生物恐怖主义现实威胁、规范并促进生物科技研究应用等关键议题的思考和讨论更加深入。

（五）地区核热点牵动国际核不扩散机制和地区和平稳定，防扩散领域政治化倾向严重。美国特朗普政府背信弃义，退出伊朗核问题全面协议并对伊极限施压，严重损害政治外交解决伊核问题的努力，加剧中东地区紧张局势。美拜登政府有意重返全面协议，各方已在维也纳启动美伊恢复履约的谈判进程，但美能否
真正解除对伊制裁将决定谈判前景。推动建立中东无大规模杀伤性武器区的呼声高涨，但美国、以色列多方阻挠，不仅加剧地区国家互信赤字，也为《不扩散核武器条约》（NPT）第十次审议大会蒙上阴影。朝鲜半岛核问题局势总体平稳，但不确定性、不稳定性有所上升。同时，一些国家滥用非法的单边制裁和多边出口控制机制，甚至以意识形态划线，将防扩散问题“政治化”的趋势令人担忧。美国逆国际潮流而动，试图推动组建D10、T12等所谓科技民主国家联盟，干扰正常国际科技和商贸交流。

二

理念引领未来，方向决定前途。面对复杂的战略安全形势，国际社会应携手努力，加强对话，增进理解，凝聚共识，深化合作，积极稳妥地推进国际核裁军与防扩散进程，维护全球战略平衡与稳定，为推动构建无核武器世界、维护人类和平与安全事业作出不懈努力。

一是树立人类命运共同体意识，奉行共同安全理念。当前军控防扩散领域的主要矛盾是多边主义和单边主义的较量。各国应树立共同、综合、合作和可持续的安全观，共同营造公道正义、共建共享的安全格局。尊重并照顾彼此合理安全关切，放弃追求绝对军事优势的企图，努力营造普遍安全的国际和地区安全环境，消除军备竞赛和核武器扩散的根源。美国作为拥有最大、最先进核武库的国家，应摒弃冷战思维，停止制造意识形态对立，停止动辄对他国武力相向或抹黑指责，停止寻求通过核武器部署抵消其他国家核威慑效果和破坏战略稳定。

二是坚持“两超优先”的核裁军国际共识，切实推进真裁军。根据第一届裁军特别联大《最后文件》等联合国文件规定，美俄负有核裁军特殊、优先责任。这一国际共识不容背弃，否则将破坏以NPT为基石的国际核裁军与核不扩散体系，违背维护全球战略稳定和各国安全不受减损的核裁军基本原则。目前，美俄仍拥有全世界90%以上的核武器，应充分利用新START条约延期五年的时间，以不可逆的方式进一步大幅、实质削减其核弹头和运载工具，包括国际社会关切的库存核武器，从而为其他核武器国家加入核裁军谈判创造条件。

三是采取切实措施减少核战争风险，维护全球战略稳定。核武器国家应加强核政策与核战略对话，重申“核战争打不赢、也打不得”，不将核武器瞄准任何国家。同时，大幅降低核武器在国家安全政策中的作用，放弃先发制人核打击、扩大核威慑范围、预警即发射、研发低当量核弹头等政策和做法，防止战略误判引发意外和危机。并应就无条件不对无核武器国家和无核武器区使用或威胁使用
核武器谈判缔结国际法律文书，积极探讨核武器国家相互承诺不首先使用核武器并尽快缔结法律文书。美国应承诺不首先使用核武器，废除核保护伞及核共享政策，并将部署在境外的核武器全部撤回本国，停止发展全球反导系统，不寻求在亚太和欧洲地区部署陆基中导。

四是规范新兴科技军事运用，减少其对全球战略稳定的冲击。各国和平利用新兴科技的权利应得到尊重和保障，但对其军事应用也需要进行必要规范。国际社会应坚决反对空武器化和防止外空军备竞赛，推动在裁谈会尽早谈判缔结空空国际法律文书，反对网络战和网络军备竞赛，反对滥用“国家安全”理由限制正常信息技术发展与合作。充分认识和评估人工智能军事应用可能引发的安全风险及法律、伦理、道德等方面问题，采取预防性措施。在新冠肺炎疫情全球流行背景下，国际社会应提高应对全球性重大新发突发传染病、防范生物武器和生物恐怖主义的威胁，包括加强《禁止生物武器公约》机制建设，尽快启动公约核查议定书谈判，并就生物科研等活动制定必要的行为准则。国际社会应将上述战略新疆域打造成合作的新领域而不是博弈的竞技场。

五是推动地区核热点的政治外交解决，维护国际核不扩散机制权威和有效性。美方应尽早无条件重返伊核协议、解除单边制裁，同时伊方恢复履行核领域承诺，恢复全面协议的完整有效执行。各方应坚定致力于通过对话协商解决朝鲜半岛核问题，并行推动实现半岛无核化与构建半岛和平机制，“分阶段、同步走”均衡解决各方关切。国际社会应坚定落实有关NPT审议大会成果文件以及联大有关决议，共同为建立中东无核及其他大规模杀伤性武器区作出努力。摒弃双重标准，反对意识形态划线，建立开放、包容的全球性防扩散出口控制机制。现有多个防扩散出口管制机制应朝着更加公正、包容、非歧视性的方向发展。

六是增进大国战略沟通和互信，构建稳定的大国战略安全关系。中俄加强战略协作，延期《关于相互通报发射弹道导弹和航天运载火箭的协定》，对于增进战略互信、促进战略稳定具有重要意义，为维护国际军控体系、促进世界和平与安全注入正能量。中美应在相互尊重、平等的基础上开展战略安全与军控对话，增进互信，探讨合作，管控分歧，构建稳定的大国战略安全关系，使之成为两国关系的“稳定锚”。

七是维护多边核军控机制的权威性和有效性，加强国际安全治理。各国应维护以《不扩散核武器条约》为基石的国际核裁军与核不扩散体系，推动第十届NPT审议大会取得成功。坚决反对和抵制动辄退约退群的单边主义行径，维护核军控条约的严肃性。维护《全面禁止核试验条约》权威性，推进履约筹备工作，核武器国家应恪守“暂停试”承诺。支持裁谈会在达成全面、平衡工作计划基础
上，根据香农报告所载授权启动“禁产条约”谈判。维护联合国、裁谈会等现有多边军控体制，抵制可能损害其权威的“小集团”和“小圈子”。

三

从拥有核武器的第一天起，中国就主张最终全面禁止和彻底销毁核武器，中国在核战略方面展示了最大限度透明，在核力量发展上保持了极大克制，在核武器使用方面采取极为慎重态度。

中国坚持自卫防御核战略，发展有限的核力量目的是慑止他国对中国使用或威胁使用核武器，确保国家战略安全。中国不会与任何国家进行核军备竞赛，始终保持核力量维持在国家安全需要的最低水平。中国也从未在外国领土上部署核武器。当前形势下，中国发展有限核力量是维护国家安全的需要，有助于慑止核战争、减少核风险，有助于维护全球战略稳定。

中国始终奉行在任何时候和任何情况下都不首先使用核武器、无条件不对无核武器国家和无核武器区使用或威胁使用核武器的核政策。中国也是五核国中唯一作出不首先使用核武器承诺的国家。无论是在“冷战”时期面临核威胁与核讹诈的时候，还是在“冷战”后国际安全环境发生巨大变化的情况下，中国始终恪守这一承诺。中国还积极推动核武器国家就不首先使用核武器缔结多边条约，积极谋求与其他核武器国家在双边或多边基础上承诺互不首先使用核武器。

中国作为《不扩散核武器条约》核武器缔约国，从不回避核裁军义务。中国以建设性态度参加了NPT历次审议进程，愿与条约缔约国一道，认真落实历次审议大会取得的积极成果，推动第十次审议大会取得成功。中国一直恪守“暂停核试验”承诺，1996年即签署《全面禁止核试验条约》，并积极支持推动条约早日生效的国际努力，稳步推进国内履约筹备进程，从去年起中国成为条约第二大会费国。中国还建设性地参与了联合国核裁军核查政府专家组工作，支持专家组严格遵循相关联大决议授权开展工作，并为专家组协商一致通报工作报告作出贡献。

中国一贯对“禁产条约”持积极态度，认为裁谈会作为唯一多边裁军谈判机构，是谈判“禁产条约”的唯一适当场所，支持裁谈会达成一项全面、平衡的工作计划，以便据此立即开展包括“禁产条约”谈判在内的实质性工作。

面对日益复杂严峻的国际安全形势，中国主张并推动五核国加强战略沟通，努力管控矛盾与分歧，共同维护全球战略稳定。2019年北京会议以来，中方积极推动五核国合作进程，取得一系列积极成果。去年3月，五核国就NPT生效50周年发表联合声明，重申对条约的政治支持。中方牵头的五核国核术语组第二阶段
工作已接近完成，将向十审会提交新版核术语表。中方代表五核国与东盟国家就《东南亚无核武器区条约》议定书签署问题重启对话进行多次沟通，并与其他四国就核战略与核政策、减少核风险、“禁产条约”、和平利用核能等问题积极探讨对话合作。

中国坚决反对核武器及其运载工具的扩散，主张通过政治和外交手段实现防扩散目标。中国一贯严格履行国际核不扩散义务，全面完整执行安理会相关决议，积极参与国际防扩散合作。多年来，中国本着高度负责的态度，逐步建立了完善的防扩散和出口控制体系，无论在国内管理，还是出口控制方面，中国政府均采取了严格的管制措施，确保相关法规得到有效执行，为维护国际核不扩散体系作出重要贡献。中国积极参与地区核热点问题的政治解决进程，与有关国家推动达成伊核全面协议，在美国退约后始终致力于维护和执行全面协议，并积极推动美伊恢复履约的谈判进程。中国坚持实现朝鲜半岛无核化，坚持维护半岛和平稳定，坚持通过对话协商解决问题，呼吁各方相向而行，按照双轨并进思路坚定推进半岛问题政治解决进程。同时，中国已签署并批准了所有已开放签署的无核武器区条约相关议定书，积极支持建立中东无核及其他大规模杀伤性武器区。

中国是国际秩序的维护者和建设者，从未想过和任何国家争夺霸权，无意与任何国家搞军备竞赛。中国将继续同国际社会绝大多数成员站在一起，坚定践行多边主义，维护和完善国际军控防扩散机制，推进国际核裁军和防扩散进程，共同维护全球战略稳定，促进国际和平与安全，为推动构建人类命运共同体作出贡献，为实现建立无核武器世界的最终目标作出不懈努力。
践行全球安全观 建设普遍安全的世界

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2014年5月，习近平主席在上海亚信峰会上首次提出积极倡导共同安全、综合安全、合作安全、可持续安全的亚洲安全观，受到国际社会特别是亚洲国家的热烈欢迎和高度赞同。在2017年国际刑警组织第八十六届全体大会开幕式上，习近平主席提出了共同、综合、合作、可持续的全球安全观，强调各国应树立合作应对安全挑战的意识，以合作谋安全、谋稳定，以安全促和平、促发展，努力为各国人民创造持久的安全稳定环境，进一步唱响了中国的安全新理念。

2020年12月，习近平总书记在中央政治局第二十六次集体学习时指出，贯彻落实总体国家安全观，要坚持推进国际共同安全，高举合作、创新、法治、共赢的旗帜，推动树立共同、综合、合作、可持续的全球安全观，加强国际合作，完善全球安全治理体系，共同构建普遍安全的人类命运共同体。全球安全观成为总体国家安全观战略思想的重要内容，为中国开展对外安全合作与交流、维护国际和平安全提供了重要理念引领，为在安全领域加快构建人类命运共同体注入了强大思想动力。

中国的全球安全观准确回应人类面临的安全挑战

世界进入动荡变革期。世界多极化、经济全球化深入发展，社会信息化、文化多样化持续推进，新一轮科技革命和产业革命孕育成长，和平、发展、合作、共赢从来没有像今天这样成为不可阻挡的历史潮流。与此同时，时代潮流中也有险滩、暗礁。各种风险挑战层出不穷，“逆全球化”暗流涌动，冷战思维沉渣泛起，世界经济增长乏力，公共卫生、恐怖主义、新型犯罪等全球性非传统安
全威胁愈加突出，复杂和不确定性成为国际安全新现实。人类面临着许多共同挑战，需要新的智慧提供新的解决方案。

习近平主席准确把握国际安全形势变化的新趋势，深刻总结古今中外维护国家安全的理论与实践，直面当今世界面临的现实安全问题，创造性地提出只有坚持共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全新理念，同心协力应对各种问题，才能实现共享尊严、共享发展成果、共享安全保障。中国提出并践行全球安全观，既立足于保持中国的国家安全大局稳定，又致力于促进人类共同安全和世界和平发展，体现了维护自身安全和促进国际共同安全相统一，体现了大国的责任担当，是符合时代潮流、顺应时代呼唤的先进理念和伟大构想。

中国的全球安全观具有极为丰富的思想内涵

全球安全观包含共同、综合、合作、可持续四大核心要素，体现了中国风格，展示了中国胸怀，彰显了中国智慧。

全球安全观倡导尊重和保障每一个国家的安全，实现共同安全。习近平主席指出，安全应该是普遍、平等、包容的，不能一个国家安全而其他国家不安全，一部分国家安全而另一部分国家不安全，更不能牺牲别国安全谋求自身“绝对安全”。共同安全意味着安全是双向的，自己安全也要保证其他国家安全。在国际社会中，国家实力强弱不同、意识形态和政治制度各异、利益诉求存在差别，但都是平等的成员，在安全互动中都是利益攸关方，是相互依赖、休戚与共的关系。2020年以来，世界遭遇新冠肺炎疫情严重冲击，人们前所未有地意识到，各国是如此安危与共、唇齿相依。只有守望相助、同舟共济，实现共同安全，才能保障自身安全。

全球安全观倡导统筹维护传统安全和非传统安全，实现综合安全。习近平主席强调，安全问题同政治、经济、文化、民族、宗教等问题紧密相关，非传统安全威胁和传统安全威胁相互交织。一个看似单纯的安全问题，往往不能简单对待，否则就可能陷入头痛医头、脚痛医脚的困境。习近平主席还指出，要多管齐下、综合施策，协调推进国际安全治理。既要着力解决当前突出的安全问题，又要统筹谋划应对潜在的安全威胁。恐怖主义问题就是这种情况。它既是非传统安全威胁，同时也同地缘政治、宗教文化、经济发展等多种因素有关，很难有一剂良方做到药到病除，必须综合施策，标本兼治，久久为功。

全球安全观倡导通过携手共进，实现合作安全。习近平主席指出，很多问题不再局限于一国内部，很多挑战也不再是一国之力所能应对，全球性挑战需要各
国通力合作来应对。当前，安全问题的传导性、联动性、跨国性越来越突出，仅靠一国单打独斗已经无法实现自身安全，需要各国齐心协力，团结协作，合理应对，以合作谋安全、谋稳定，为创造持久安全稳定的国际环境作出贡献。以日益猖獗的海盗问题为例，这一问题对国际航运、海上商业航线安全和有关国家的安全及经济发展构成严重威胁，并且涉及国家主权、航道安全、《联合国海洋法公约》等诸多因素，需要国际社会加强协调、合力应对，制定全面战略进行预防和打击。

全球安全观倡导安全和发展并重，实现可持续安全。习近平主席指出，贫瘠的土地上，长不出和平的大树；连天的烽火中，结不出发展的硕果。习近平主席还多次强调，安全是发展的前提，发展是安全的保障。对世界上很多国家来说，发展就是最大的安全，是解决安全问题的总钥匙。没有经济社会发展，就不可能实现国家长治久安、社会安定有序、人民安居乐业。要实现可持续安全，需要聚焦发展主题，积极改善民生，缩小贫富差距，不断夯实安全的根基。近年来，一些国家由于战争冲突，人民流离失所，经济社会发展严重倒退，反过来加剧本国局势动荡，陷入安全与发展螺旋式下降的恶性循环。

全球安全观摒弃了零和博弈、绝对安全、结盟小圈子的陈旧观念，致力于以系统观念和共赢思维解决当今世界错综复杂的安全问题。这一安全观秉持中国传统文化中“天下为公”的处世哲学，继承中国共产党长期坚持的和平发展思想，符合中国共产党为人民谋幸福、为民族谋复兴、为世界谋大同的初心和使命，越来越得到国际社会的积极评价和赞赏。多国人士认为，共同、综合、合作、可持续的全球安全观内涵丰富、理念先进，符合人类共同价值，为维护国际安全、促进世界繁荣指明了方向，有助于推动各国加强安全合作，共同创造稳定和谐的国际安全环境。

中国的全球安全观拥有广阔的实践空间

党的十八大以来，以习近平同志为核心的党中央高瞻远瞩、开拓创新，在践行全球安全观方面取得丰硕成果。中国推动全球合力战“疫”，向有关国家和国际组织派遣医疗专家组、提供防疫物资援助、分享疫情防控和诊疗方案，推动疫苗成为国际公共产品，为全球公共卫生作出巨大贡献。中国积极应对气候变化，在联合国大会上作出力争于2030年前二氧化碳排放达到峰值、2060年实现碳中和的庄严承诺，并同各国加强务实合作，为全球应对气候变化作出巨大贡献。中国在新疆着力改善民生、加强法制宣传、进行职业技能培训，铲除恐怖主义、极端
主义滋生的土壤，并同其他深受恐怖主义侵害的国家积极开展反恐和去极端化交流合作，为全球反恐安全作出巨大贡献。

身处百年变局，中国将慎终如始，坚持做好自己的事，同时继续为践行全球安全观，维护世界和平与安宁不懈努力。

坚持走和平发展道路，积极承担与我国国力地位相适应的国际责任。无论国际形势如何变化，中国将坚定不移走和平发展道路，同时也希望世界各国都走和平发展这条道路。无论自身如何发展，中国永不称霸、永不扩张、永不谋求势力范围。我们将坚定维护国际公平正义，反对霸权主义和强权政治。我们将顺应世界人民的呼声，主动适应和引领时代潮流，为促进世界和平与发展承担大国责任。

坚持推进对外安全合作，共同应对错综复杂的安全挑战。中国将坚定不移在结伴不结盟原则基础上广交朋友，既努力推进大国安全协调与合作，又不断拓展同周边友好国家和发展中国家安全合作的深度和广度。通过广泛深入的安全合作与交流，构筑更加牢固的双边政治互信，支持彼此维护好政治安全和社会稳定，积极应对恐怖主义、气候变化、网络安全、海盗等全球性安全挑战，协力打造更加坚实可靠的内外安全环境。

坚持维护多边主义，推动全球安全治理体系改革和建设。中国将坚持国际关系民主化，坚持世界上的事情由各国商量着办，为建设更加公平合理的国际秩序提供助力。我们将坚持国际法治精神，努力维护以联合国为核心的国际体系和以国际法为基础的国际秩序。我们将发扬创新精神，积极参与全球安全治理体系改革和建设，为全球治理变革提供更多“中国智慧”、“中国方案”，推动国际社会以更加有力和有效的举措应对各类全球性安全问题。

坚持建设性介入热点问题的政治解决，展现负责任大国担当。中国将继续深入参与解决朝鲜半岛核、伊朗核、阿富汗、叙利亚、中东和平进程等国际和地区热点问题，以平等对话弥合分歧，以谈判磋商化解争端。维护已经达成的多边安全协议和各方共识，反对单边制裁和长臂管辖。我们将与所有爱好和平的国家一道，共同维护和塑造好这个世界的和平与安全。
BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE CPIFA

The Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) was established on December 15, 1949, the same year of the founding of the People’s Republic of China. As the first institute devoted to people-to-people diplomacy of the PRC, CPIFA was founded at the initiative of the late Premier Zhou Enlai. Premier Zhou Enlai and the late Vice Premier Chen Yi both once served as the Honorary President of the Institute.

The purposes of CPIFA are to enhance people-to-people friendship, to facilitate state-to-state relations, and to pursue world peace, development and cooperation. To this end, CPIFA takes the initiative to establish and maintain relations with prestigious political and social activists, parliaments, think tanks, media, etc., to carry out dialogues and communications on bilateral relations, major international and regional issues based on the exchange mechanism of Track II diplomacy, to conduct public diplomacy activities by hosting and organizing some major forums and conferences, to study international situation and foreign policies, and to publish the English quarterly journal, Foreign Affairs Journal.

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, CPIFA is committed to “making friends for the country” by taking concerted actions with China’s overall diplomacy, expanding foreign exchanges, telling Chinese stories, promoting interaction between China and the rest of the world, and facilitating the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

To date, CPIFA has hosted the visits of over 30,000 guests of 4,000 plus delegations including foreign prestigious statesmen, parliament members, think tanks, media, etc. The Institute maintains contacts with famous statesmen, diplomats, social activists, entrepreneurs, experts and scholars on international studies from over 120 countries and has established more than 20 bilateral dialogue and exchange mechanisms.