Editors’ Note

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Distinguished Guests,
Friends,

It is a great pleasure to join you at Tsinghua University for the 9th World Peace Forum. This year marks the first decade of the forum. Over the past ten years, the forum has embraced the trend of the times and focused on the world’s most defining challenges. It has provided a source of wisdom for deeper understanding between China and the world and contributed its fair share to advancing world peace. Its global influence as a platform for exchange of ideas and insights is increasingly growing. At the outset, let me extend warm congratulations on the achievement of the forum and on the opening of its ninth edition.

Just two days ago, we held grand celebrations to mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC). In the important speech made on that occasion, General Secretary Xi

* Wang Yi is State Councilor and Foreign Minister of the People’s Republic of China.
Jinping gave a thorough account of the great accomplishments of the CPC leading the Chinese people through the past 100 years of struggle, and made a solemn declaration that China has realized the first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and is now marching in confident strides toward the second centenary goal of building a great modern socialist country in all respects. General Secretary Xi reviewed the course of history and envisioned the journey ahead, emphasizing that the CPC always keeps in mind the future of humanity and stands ready to work together with all progressive forces in the world on the way forward.

Throughout the past 100 years, the CPC has remained committed to peaceful development and worked tirelessly to uphold world peace and stability. The Chinese nation cherishes peace, amity and harmony, values that have been honored and carried forward throughout history. The CPC has written on its flag the faith in peace, development and win-win cooperation. From actively promoting an international united front against Fascism during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression to adopting an independent foreign policy of peace after the founding of New China, and from putting forward the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence to accurately identifying peace and development as the theme of our times, the CPC has unremittingly pursued the path of peaceful development. It has remained committed never to seek hegemony, territorial expansion or spheres of influence, and has achieved development by upholding world peace and promoted world peace through its own development.

Throughout the past 100 years, the CPC has remained committed to equity and justice and worked tirelessly for the
freedom and emancipation of humanity. Since the first day of its founding, the CPC has dedicated itself to the pursuit of equity and justice and the emancipation of humanity. From adopting the first program of anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution to giving unreserved support for the national liberation movements of Asian, African and Latin American countries in the 1960s and 1970s, from speaking up for developing countries at the United Nations and other international fora to taking a firm stand against the headwinds of unilateralism and bullying, the CPC has always stood on the side of equity and justice. At all times, we have underscored that all countries are equal, regardless of their size, strength and wealth, and stood against imposing one’s own will on others, interfering in other countries’ internal affairs, and the practice of the strong bullying the weak. We have always believed that international relations should be more democratic, and that global affairs should be run by all countries in the world through joint consultation, not dictated by those waving bigger fists. We have always remained convinced that justice will eventually prevail over power politics.

Throughout the past 100 years, the CPC has remained committed to win-win cooperation and worked tirelessly for the common development of all countries. History fully shows that China cannot do without the world in achieving development, and that the world also needs China for prosperity. From building an open economy to advancing Belt and Road cooperation, from providing developing countries with more assistance to promoting post-COVID global recovery, the CPC has acted out the win-win strategy of opening up, calling for cooperation and mutual benefit rather than confrontation and zero-sum games, and has provided the world with new opportunities through its
new development progress. The successful practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics provides a new, China-style path towards modernization. It offers a new option for other developing countries to achieve modernization, and contributes to the world the China wisdom and China solution to development.

In the past 100 years, the CPC has traveled an extraordinary journey, and has remained true to its original aspiration and founding mission. In China, a communist party has been founded, and that has profoundly changed the future and destiny of the Chinese nation, and altered the landscape of development of the world. On its new journey toward the second centenary goal, the CPC is set to make new and still greater contribution to human progress and world peace and security.

Friends,

Our world is now going through a special period in history. It is facing the combined forces of a global pandemic and major changes, both unseen in a century, and witnessing a serious contest between multilateralism and unilateralism. The global governance system is going through unprecedented readjustment, and international peace and security faces serious challenges like never before. The theme of this year’s forum, “International Security Cooperation in the Post-Pandemic Era: Upholding and Practicing Multilateralism”, is thus most timely and relevant.

About the various types of confrontation, conflicts and governance dilemmas in today’s world, their root cause may boil down to the lack of effective adherence to multilateralism and to the lack of full respect for international norms as underpinned by
the UN Charter. Upholding and practicing true multilateralism is the right way forward in tackling complex issues and effectively countering security challenges, traditional and non-traditional, in today’s world. It is also the surest way toward breaking the zero-sum game, resisting unilateralism and bullying, and truly achieving lasting peace and common security.

**First, to uphold world peace and security, we need to jointly tackle pressing global challenges.**

The most urgent task is to speed up efforts to build a great wall of immunization and secure an early victory against the pandemic. As we speak, the virus is still wreaking havoc across the world, posing a grave threat to the lives and health of the 7.6 billion people on earth. Countries need to view themselves as members of a global community of health for all, rise above political differences and spare no effort in joining the international response to the pandemic. To address the outstanding imbalance in vaccination, we must reject vaccine nationalism and work out proper ways to address issues regarding vaccine production capacity and distribution, and we must support the WHO in delivering the COVAX program, in order to close the global immunization gap. China has faithfully honored its promise of making vaccines a global public good. Despite the enormous need for vaccination at home, we have overcome difficulties and provided 480 million doses of vaccines to nearly 100 countries in need. Coming up next, we will continue to do our best to make vaccines more accessible and affordable to developing countries.

The origin-tracing of the coronavirus, a serious matter of science in nature, is the collective responsibility of all countries
and should be carried out worldwide. China has taken part in relevant international cooperation in an open and transparent way, and has, on the basis of rigorous analysis and study, released a joint report on the origins of the virus with the WHO. On this particular question, we must firmly reject any attempt to politicize, label or stigmatize the virus. We must support medical experts and scientists in tracing the origins of the virus in multiple countries and regions in the spirit of professionalism, so that we could truly gain experience needed to prevent the next pandemic.

The global environmental governance is facing difficulties, and climate change has become a significant challenge. The international community needs to come up with unprecedented ambition and action, work together to foster a community of life for man and Nature and promote harmony between man and Nature. China is committed to shifting its growth model and promoting ecological conservation across the society to keep the environment clean and green. Recently, the elephant herd trekking northward in Yunnan province brought what was described as “tons of cuteness” to the world. From a unique angle, the story of these elephants reflected the progress China has made in caring for the environment and preserving harmony with Nature.

China will strive to deliver its commitment of peaking carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality before 2060. In the meantime, all parties need to shoulder common but differentiated responsibilities and work for the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. Developed countries in particular must meet their overdue pledge of funding, technology and capacity-building support to developing countries. China will host the Conference of the Parties 15 (COP15) to the
Convention on Biological Diversity and looks forward to working with all parties to make new contribution to promoting global biodiversity and protecting the global ecosystem.

The disposal of contaminated water from the Fukushima nuclear plant concerns the global marine environment and the life and health of people in all countries. The issue should and must be handled transparently. The Japanese government should pay full attention to the legitimate concerns of the international community and must not discharge the contaminated water to the ocean before consensus is reached with stakeholders and international agencies through consultation. This year marks the 80th anniversary of Japan starting the Pacific War. We hope the Japanese side will draw serious lessons from history and make a responsible choice.

In recent years, terrorism and other non-traditional security challenges are getting more and more salient. The international community needs to step up coordination, focus on priorities, take a holistic approach, and address both the symptom and root cause of terrorism. It should fully implement relevant UN counter-terrorism strategies and resolutions, and in particular, it should take active measures of de-radicalization to eradicate the source of terrorism. China’s Xinjiang region was once plagued by terrorism and extremist ideologies. In recent years, we have taken preventive counter-terrorism and de-radicalization efforts in the region in accordance with the law, and achieved remarkable results. To date, Xinjiang has been free from violent terrorist incident for over four years in a row. China’s achievements in combating terrorism are widely recognized and commended by the international community. All rumors and smears would pale when compared to facts and the truth. There should be no double standards on counter-terrorism.
and de-radicalization, still less should terrorism or radicalization be associated with a particular country, an ethnic group, or a religion.

Second, to uphold world peace and security, we need to work together to push for political settlement of global hotspot issues.

President Xi Jinping pointed out that the world is not tranquil, and that peace needs to be protected. The pandemic has brought new turmoil to some countries and regions. Hotspot issues are reemerging. Geopolitics is once again on the rise. World peace is not yet secured. China is ready to shoulder its responsibility and play a constructive role for the peace of the region and the entire world.

On Afghanistan, the most pressing task is to maintain stability and prevent war and chaos. The situation in Afghanistan is at a critical juncture, and the country is once again faced with the grave challenge of moving toward war or peace, chaos or stability. The United States, which created the Afghan issue in the first place, should act responsibly to ensure a smooth transition in Afghanistan. It should not simply shift the burden onto others and withdraw from the country with the mess left behind unattended. The withdrawal must not give rise to chaos and war. As a friendly neighbor of Afghanistan connected by the same mountains and waters, China always supports firmly the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned peace and reconciliation process. We have put forward a five-point proposal lately. The key point is that we hope that all parties in Afghanistan will give priority to the interests of the country and the people, keep the momentum of intra-Afghan negotiations, work out the roadmap and timetable of reconciliation as soon as possible, and jointly build a broad-based and inclusive political framework for the future. We are ready to work with other
regional countries and the international community to promote the peace and reconciliation process, help Afghanistan strengthen its internal dynamism for development and reconstruction, and gradually bring about a virtuous cycle of peace and development.

**On Myanmar, the most central task is to promote internal dialogue and realize political reconciliation.** The twists and turns in Myanmar’s democratic transition process are in essence the country’s domestic affairs. They should be settled by political means as soon as possible through dialogue and consultation within the framework of its constitution and laws. Violence should be avoided, and social stability should be restored as early as possible. The international community should truly respect Myanmar’s sovereignty and the choice of its people, do more that can help narrow differences, and refrain from imposing unilateral sanctions and inappropriate intervention. As Myanmar’s “pauk-phaw” brother, China sincerely hopes to see peace and stability in the country, and firmly supports ASEAN in working in the ASEAN way for a “soft landing” of the situation. We stand ready to join ASEAN in providing Myanmar with anti-COVID supplies and economic assistance, and will continue to make good use of our friendly relations with various parties in Myanmar to help with their communication and play good offices.

**On the Korean Peninsula, the most important principle is to keep to the general direction of equal-footed dialogue and peaceful settlement.** The nuclear issue on the Peninsula has dragged on for nearly 30 years, going through ups and downs. We always believe that dialogue and consultation and peaceful settlement is the fundamental principle, taking phased and synchronized actions is the inevitable tactic, and seeking parallel progress in
denuclearization and the establishment of a peace mechanism is the right way forward. China attaches importance to the recent signals from the DPRK and the US, and supports all words and actions that are conducive to maintaining dialogue and easing tensions on the Peninsula. The US needs to reconsider its incessant military threats and pressure on the DPRK over the decades, and acknowledge and address DPRK’s legitimate concerns. Given the measures that the DPRK has taken toward denuclearization and easing the situation, the US should show its sincerity and make a response. In addition, the UN Security Council needs to invoke the rollback terms of the DPRK-related resolutions in due course and help the DPRK improve its economy and people’s livelihood. The Korean Peninsula issue is a matter at the doorstep of China. We will, as always, continue to play the constructive role for the realization of enduring peace and stability on the Peninsula.

**On the Palestine-Israel issue, the most fundamental goal is to deliver to the Palestinian people their long overdue justice.** Lasting peace can hardly be achieved without justice being its foundation. The two-state solution represents the consensus of the international community, and manifests fairness and justice. Only through early resumption of peace talks on the basis of the two-state solution, can the Palestinian issue be resolved fairly, and lasting peace in the Middle East be achieved. In May this year during the most serious conflict between Palestine and Israel since 2014, China, as the UN Security Council’s rotating president, facilitated five Council meetings to review the situation, helped the issuance of a press statement of the President, urged the parties concerned to fully observe the ceasefire, and called for assistance to the Palestinian people. Today, I would like to once again urge the relevant countries to take a fair position, abandon their selfish
interests, show conscience and courage, and play their due role in rebuilding trust, promoting peace and negotiations, and providing humanitarian assistance. China will always bear in mind peace in the Middle East, and will continue to uphold justice and fairness.

On the Iranian nuclear issue, the most critical is for the US to make an earlier decision to rejoin the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). As a product of 13 years of hard negotiations, the JCPOA is an important outcome of multilateralism and a classic example of settling disputes through dialogue and consultation. The US unilateral withdrawal from the JCPOA and its maximum pressure on Iran are the root causes of the current Iranian nuclear crisis. As the saying goes, “He who tied the bell should untie it.” Naturally, the US should correct its wrongdoings. To start with, it should lift, fully, unreservedly and thoroughly, its illegal unilateral sanctions on Iran and third parties, so as to encourage Iran to move in the same direction and to push for breakthroughs in the negotiations. China will continue to participate in the negotiations constructively to bring the JCPOA back on track. In the meantime, we will also firmly safeguard our legitimate and lawful rights and interests. The Iranian nuclear crisis management and security in the Gulf region should be considered together as a whole. China has proposed a dialogue platform for regional security in the Persian Gulf to discuss and address the legitimate security concerns of various parties. We are ready to stay in close touch with other parties on this.

Third, to uphold world peace and security, we need to join hands together to oppose dangerous practices of stoking division and confrontation.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the end of the Cold
War, a war that produced no winner and inflicted severe pains on the world. History and reality keep reminding us that a divided world cannot cope with humanity’s common challenges, and a world of confrontation will bring disaster to mankind. We must firmly oppose the acts of inciting confrontation and division, and remove all the obstacles to international and regional peace and security.

We must categorically oppose bloc confrontation. Zero-sum game reflects the Cold War mentality. It has long before failed to meet the expectation of countries for peace, development and cooperation. The so-called “Indo-Pacific strategy”, which is aimed at provoking bloc confrontation, is an attempt to form a small clique for geopolitical rivalry. It is the revival of the Cold War mentality and regression of history. It should be swept into the dustbin. Dreaming the old dream of hegemony during the Cold War will not secure a promising future, still less “build back a better world”. Instead, all countries should work together to cultivate a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, equity, justice and win-win cooperation.

We must categorically oppose power politics. Flaunting now and then its purpose to safeguard the “rules-based international order” and using it to pressure on other countries is just another version of power politics. In reality, this is an attempt to impose one’s own will and standards on others, and to replace the commonly accepted international laws and norms with the house rules of a few countries. What rules should the international order be based on? And what exactly is the order that should be safeguarded? These terms must be clearly defined, and there should be no vagueness or evasiveness. China’s position is very clear: The system that is recognized by all countries can only be
the UN-centered international system; the order that is to be jointly upheld by all countries can only be the international order based on international law; and the rules that are observed by all countries can only be the basic norms governing international relations founded on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

We must categorically oppose interference in other countries’ internal affairs. Respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each others’ internal affairs are stipulated in the UN Charter, and they are the important basic norms governing international relations. They are the foundation for ensuring world peace and stability. They are also the safeguard for developing countries to uphold their own security and achieve independent development. China never interferes in other countries’ internal affairs, and never obstructs others’ development. And we absolutely do not accept meddling in our internal affairs by any country, or any foreign attempt to halt our development. Today’s China is no longer the same country of one hundred years ago. No individual and no force should underestimate the firm determination and strong capacity of the Chinese people to uphold the country’s sovereignty, security and development interests.

Taiwan is an inalienable part of China’s territory. This is a basic fact universally recognized by the international community. To advance the peaceful reunification of the motherland is an established policy the Chinese government has always upheld. For some time, certain forces in the US have been making desperate and reckless moves on the Taiwan question, and kept emboldening and encouraging the Taiwan-independence separatist elements. This is extremely wrong and dangerous! Let me make this clear to these forces: China’s full reunification is a trend of history that no
one can stop, and it is a trend of our times that no external force can disrupt.

In the past few years, Hong Kong suffered from rampant turbulence and many violent terrorist acts. The root cause of all this was that some local political elements colluded with foreign forces and blatantly clamored for Hong Kong independence, posing a serious threat to China’s national security and One Country, Two Systems in Hong Kong. The Central Government could not simply sit idly by, and turbulence must not continue in Hong Kong. It is therefore totally justified, lawful and reasonable for us to promptly advance legislation on safeguarding national security in Hong Kong and improve the electoral system of the Special Administrative Region. The rule of law has been restored and improved in Hong Kong. The implementation of One Country, Two Systems will be sound and sustained.

Friends,

The motto of Tsinghua University, “Self-discipline and social commitment”, reflects the enterprising spirit and broad vision of the Chinese nation. It also speaks volumes about China’s commitment to making greater contribution to humanity as a responsible major country. In the face of the common challenges to mankind, China will promote the common values of humanity, uphold true multilateralism, actively implement the new security vision, and work with all countries to safeguard world peace and security and build a world of lasting peace and common security.

Thank you.
Roles of the US, China and Japan
—A Plenary Speech on Reassessing International Order at the 9th World Peace Forum

Beijing, 3 July 2021
By Fukuda Yasuo*

Since the beginning of the 21st century, China has achieved a rapid development unprecedented in world history. Not only is China’s economy growing fast, but it is also a large country with a population 3.5 times that of the US and 12 times that of Japan. In terms of gross domestic product (GDP), China is now 3.5 times larger than Japan and is expected to be on par with the US, the “super power” after the Second World War, in another 6-7 years. This incredible fact has shocked the whole world, including Japan. It is not surprising that the US has shown astonishment and anxiety in the face of China’s rapid changes.

Japan is currently at a turning point in its economic development. If conflict occurs in China-US strategic competition, it would undoubtedly have a decisive impact on Japan. This is why Japan needs to work hard to prevent this from happening.

* Fukuda Yasuo is former Prime Minister of Japan.
There have been times when the unproductive arms race between some countries has led to saber rattling and even to the brink of war. Such an era must be ended as soon as possible. Historically, the US and the former Soviet Union had been engaged in a nuclear arms race with each other, causing heavy financial burdens for both countries, and finally in the mid-1980s they reached the “Reykjavik Agreement” to stop the foolish competition. As we all know, the world today is facing more serious and urgent problems than that time, such as climate change and environmental pollution, which are common crises for all mankind.

To overcome these difficulties together, Japan, the US and China need to join hands and show wisdom.

**Positions of the US and China Have Shifted**

The US is wary of China’s rapid catch-up, which is being further reinforced by the economic stagnation caused by COVID-19.

Even so, the US today can no longer stop the rapid growth of China’s national strength, for such a move would bring division, confrontation and chaos to the world, both politically and economically. It would also deprive the US of authority and trust at a time when world peace and stability are widely expected.

US President Joe Biden’s harsh remarks on China are, in the long run, more in response to congressional and domestic needs. The Chinese need to understand that, too.
It may not be necessary to wait until 2030 for the US to have to cede its throne as the world’s top economic power to China, but even that, the US will remain the leader of the democratic states, and that will not change. Over the years, the US has played an active role as a major power in maintaining world economic and political stability, and I hope the US will continue to maintain this posture.

China’s economy continues to grow steadily. It is not surprising that the people of China, who are now experiencing a real sense of prosperity and are with the dream that China will one day “realize the great rejuvenation”, have high expectations of President Xi Jinping, who is leading the country to achieve this dream.

Due to the spread of smartphones and social media, Chinese society is changing. The Chinese leadership is very attentive to public opinion, just as we are in democracies. The Chinese system is quite highly regarded within the country. “Democracies” who criticize China need to demonstrate themselves with actions.

China will continue to grow. China has achieved its development within the US-centered world economic system formed after the Second World War and maintained at expenses. Therefore, the concerns of the US cannot be ignored.

Isn’t understanding each other’s position exactly what it means to “build a community with a shared future”?
The Environmental Crisis is Imminent

China, which has been developing steadily, also faces the challenges of environmental problems and climate change. These problems threaten the very existence of a world with a shared future.

Some studies have shown that if the permafrost in places like Siberia melts due to global warming, it will release large amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂), thus further accelerating global warming and bringing explosive temperature increases. The development of forests in South America and the melting of the Siberian permafrost could also release unknown viruses, a phenomenon that has been occurring frequently since the end of the last century.

We must realize that the era of one-sided pursuit of economic growth has unwittingly come to an end.

In the face of these problems, the international community must respond with solidarity and take effective measures as soon as possible. Under the current circumstances, major countries that should set examples for the world have no time struggling for hegemony and power.

Mutual Trust is Important

Under the current situation, where should Japan go?

First, Japan should work with the US to strengthen the Japan-US alliance, to address climate change and other global challenges together, building a world in which all mankind feels at ease and
stable, and showing the way to a new era.

As Japan’s neighbor, China is also a major country. In the past, present and future, China and Japan have always had and will continue to have close ties that are difficult to sever. The two sides should continue to deepen mutual understanding and strengthen cooperation rather than regarding each other as rivals.

In order to overcome the global crisis, it is necessary for Japan to improve mutual understanding with both the US and China, establish a US-China-Japan cooperation mechanism so as to form a strong lineup that is like “adding wings to a tiger”.

Of course, South Korea should join this mechanism, too. In the current situation, all parties need the vision and leadership to turn confrontation into cooperation.

For this reason, it is important to build mutual trust between state leaders. Open and honest communication between leaders is necessary to resolve major issues. We hope that leaders will adopt responsible policies with a far-sighted perspective.
A Plenary Speech on Reassessing International Order at the 9th World Peace Forum

Beijing, 3 July 2021

By Ban Ki-moon*

It is my great honor and privilege to speak to you today at the 9th World Peace Forum (WPF). I express my sincere thanks to President Qiu Yong for inviting me to this Forum.

Since its inception in 2012, the World Peace Forum has played a pivotal role in the promotion of global cooperation and the enhancement of international security.

And this year’s Forum comes at a significant time for ongoing efforts to ensure “Post-Pandemic International Security Cooperation” and synergize action with a view towards “Preserving and Practicing Multilateralism.”

Today, we find ourselves at the center of a variety of converging global crises and increased uncertainty that have made it necessary to reassess the international order.

* Ban Ki-moon is former Secretary-General of the United Nations.
The COVID-19 pandemic continues to upend our economies, societies, and way of life.

Climate change is steadily worsening; with superstorms, extreme heat, flooding, fires, and droughts all expanding in both frequency and intensity.

Both great power tensions and regional conflicts are growing, hampering key geopolitical cooperation when it is needed the most.

Meanwhile, cyber-attacks are surging in scope and severity, and threatening not only international security, but also energy and food security for ordinary people.

Under this backdrop, I firmly believe that we must elevate our sustained efforts to reinvigorate multilateral cooperation in order to holistically address the inherently global challenges of both today and tomorrow. Doing so will help forge a brighter, more harmonious international order that is fit for purpose in the post-pandemic epoch.

No country is an island in today’s increasingly interconnected world. Indeed, isolationism is simply no match for viruses, wildfires, cyber-attacks, sea level rise, or other non-traditional security threats.

As such, we require solutions underpinned by multilateral cooperation, sustainability, inclusion, and partnership. To achieve this, I am of the view that all nations and peoples must urgently come together in the following three areas.
First, we need to ensure equitable distribution of COVID-19 vaccines and go further in the fight against vaccine inequity.

This is the most pressing task ahead of us, and one that can simultaneously strengthen multilateral collaboration and set the stage for a more secure and cooperative international order in the pandemic and post-pandemic eras.

Thankfully, a variety of safe and effective vaccines are beginning to be distributed, after more than 180 million COVID-19 cases and now approaching 4 million tragic deaths globally.

But, at the moment, only about 20% of the global population — mostly those in wealthy countries — have received one jab of a COVID-19 vaccine. That is why global leaders have a moral and humanitarian obligation to rectify the current situation of gross vaccine inequity and urgently come together in solidarity to vaccinate the world.

We must remember: no one is safe until everyone is safe.

I am encouraged that G7 nations recently pledged to donate 1 billion vaccine doses by the end of next year. However, with around 10 billion shots necessary to vaccinate the world, and dangerous variants threatening to derail the hard won gains in containing the virus to date, more commitments are desperately needed. As such, I urge G20 nations to go even further with pledges for the developing world ahead of the Rome Summit in October.
And commitments must be transformed from pledges into concrete results, represented by shots in the humanity’s arms. With this in mind, I call on all nations to enhance their support for the COVAX mechanism in its guiding mission to get vaccines to those in need.

I take this opportunity to commend China’s robust commitment to ensuring that its COVID-19 vaccines become global public goods, as exemplified by its recent donation of 10 million Sinopharm vaccines to COVAX.

I also urge pharmaceutical companies and other key partners in the private sector all around the world to significantly ramp up vaccine production and do everything they can to help vaccinate all of humanity.

We have the ability to do so, but just lack the political will.

Second, as we strive to vaccinate the world, leaders must also elevate their actions to harness the transformational blueprint of the United Nations Global Goals to build peace and security, and ensure sustainable development.

Indeed, in this era of pandemic, division, planetary warming, and increased uncertainty, we should recommit to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement.

This will help bring us closer together, build back better from COVID-19, and revitalize multilateral cooperation when it is now needed more than ever before.
Doing so would also tackle hunger and poverty; boost sustainable growth; fortify public health; advance climate action; scale-up education; and much more.

The pandemic has made it painfully clear that a dynamic new international order — one centered on health, sustainability, security, cooperation, inclusivity, peace, and prosperity — is needed for all peoples and our planet.

During my time as UN Secretary-General, I am incredibly proud to have brought the entire world together to agree to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Adopted by 193 countries in New York in 2015, the SDGs offer us a way forward to solve the most critical issues of our time. They also provide humanity and our planet with a collaborative framework to leave no one behind and ensure the future we want.

Nearly six years since their adoption, the SDGs have made tangible progress on bettering maternal mortality rates, combatting poverty and hunger, and improving the quality of water and sanitation.

But progress is uneven on others, with some sectors and geographic areas moving faster than others, and COVID-19, conflict, and climate change all leading to troubling reversals in SDGs implementation on the ground.

With this in mind, global partnerships are necessary if we are to deliver on our development commitments. SDG 17 highlights the prominent role that the private sector, alongside government,
civil society, academia, and others, should play to help achieve the SDGs. It calls for “multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries.”

As such, I urge all WPF 2021 participants to elevate SDG partnership action.

Third, considering the long term habitability of our planet and the existential fate of humanity is at stake, we simply must come together to raise our urgency and ambition in addressing the rapidly worsening climate crisis.

Climate change is fueling insecurity, conflict, refugee flows, and public health perils around the world. Species are at risk of extinction and ecosystems are collapsing.

And these threats do not discriminate: all nations are, and will continue to be, endangered by them as the world continues to warm.

As a result of climate change, rising sea levels are an existential threat to many small island developing states as well as some of the world’s most populous and economically-important cities around the world.

In recent weeks, much of the northern hemisphere has been suffering through an exceptional heat wave, with temperatures in the Siberian town of Verkhoyansk in the Arctic Circle even soaring to 48 degrees Celsius on June 21.
And densely populated areas of the Middle East and South Asia are now experiencing heat waves so severely that medical doctors are sounding the alarm about the capacity of humans to physically withstand them in the years ahead.

But warming is not just a future threat. A landmark study released last month in the scientific journal Nature says that nearly 37 percent of all global heat-related deaths can now be blamed on human-caused climate change.

To mitigate these threats, we must expediently step-up our collective efforts to cut global emissions and implement the Paris Climate Agreement.

During my ten years serving as Secretary-General of the United Nations, I am proud to have prioritized climate change and elevated its importance to the very top of the international agenda.

The Paris Agreement, signed by 197 countries in 2015, offers us a clear game plan to confront the serious threats to our planet. It sets viable targets to impede rising temperatures, constrict greenhouse gas emissions, and spur climate-resilient development and green growth.

To faithfully implement the Paris Agreement and push it further, countries need to expand their ambitions and urgency to cut emissions. And we must secure increased climate financing from upper income nations and through the catalyzing power of cooperation and partnerships.
This is particularly critical in the lead up to this year’s Conference of the Parties 26 (COP 26) in Glasgow, where the climate “rule book” will be finalized.

In this regard, I commend China and other nations for their commitments to reach net-zero emissions. Now, global leaders must go further by expanding climate funding for developing nations and scaling-up financing for climate adaptation to ensure that COP 26 is a great success.

Not only is the fate of the health, security, and well-being of our planet and humanity at stake, but the dawn of a new international order is also in our hands. This is one that is anchored in multilateral cooperation, security, partnership, sustainability, and prosperity.

As we gather here today to reassess the international order, it is clear that we can’t return to the way things were prior to the pandemic. Indeed, we must build back better, and greener, by constructing healthier societies for all peoples and our planet.

At the same time, our multilateral recovery from this pandemic and its secondary impacts must also address climate change and inequality to steer us to a more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient future. This is especially important in this era of growing uncertainty, great power rivalry, and rapid change.

In this connection, I humbly reiterate my call on all nations and stakeholders to redouble their efforts in elevating cooperation and partnership in pursuit of vaccinating the world, achieving the UN SDGs, and taking climate action.
The strong cooperation and leadership of China and the US were integral to realization of the Paris Agreement and securing those 197 signatures in 2015. And I do hope that the spirit of this paradigm-shifting example of Sino-American cooperation can also be replicated to address other significant global health, climate, and security challenges today.

In our increasingly interconnected world, global challenges can only be solved by global responses. We should recall President Xi’s words when he said that, “we live in a shared world and face a shared destiny.”

Distinguished World Peace Forum 2021 participants, With your active efforts, I am confident that our world will continue to flourish and be secure, sustainable, harmonious, and prosperous for the next generations and beyond.

Let’s use the UN Global Goals as a guidepost and come together in multilateral cooperation to illuminate a brighter post-pandemic international order for all.
I am not telling you anything new when I say that major changes have taken place on a global scale in the last thirty years. The landscape looks completely different. Let me give you a few examples.

First, there is the end of the Cold War after the fall of the Berlin Wall. Fifteen years later, the EU expanded to include 10 countries of Central and Eastern Europe with almost 100 million inhabitants. Today, unfortunately, one speaks of the possibility of a new Cold War even though history never repeats itself in the same way.

The globalisation of the economy accelerated after China joined the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 2001. China’s export-led growth and access to world markets meant that China is already the world’s largest economy in purchasing power parities. However, this interdependence means that relations

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between major powers look different from those at the time of the Cold War, when there was almost no economic interaction between the USA and the former Soviet Union.

The rapid rise of renewable energy is causing a quiet revolution in the energy market. It is also reducing the economic and geopolitical importance of oil and gas producers by the day. The goal of many countries to become carbon neutral by 2050 or by 2060 indicates how irreversible this trend is. I come back to globalisation. The growth of world trade has slowed down considerably in recent years. Trade restrictions and trade wars also play a role in this. In the advanced economies with their vibrant democracies, globalisation is increasingly seen as a threat to employment. Wrongly, by the way. Deindustrialization has turned some regions into depressed ones where populists make grateful political use of them. These domestic developments have geopolitical consequences as we have seen in recent years.

As a result, there is a tendency to be less dependent on each other economically. It is not a movement towards autarchy or isolationism but towards avoiding excessive dependence. Global actors want to become less dependent especially in economically, medically, digitally and politically sensitive areas. Diversifying supply chains is one method. The pandemic has given further impetus to this new tendency. In the USA, even after the previous presidency, “Buy America” is still a major policy option and is a major theme in domestic politics, which makes it difficult to change this policy. In the EU, the concept of “strategic autonomy” has become a central policy goal. It touches many domains such as trade, investment, strategic sectors, batteries and chips, industrial data, defence, the digital, cyberspace, migration,
climate and energy, medical equipment and pharmaceuticals, raw materials, and in the future, certainly, food. In all these areas, numerous initiatives have already been taken by European authorities. In China they speak of “dual circulation” and of “technological self-reliance”. The development of domestic demand instead of overly one-sided export-led growth should make China less dependent on the world economy. All these developments among the three main geopolitical actors are not so visible today but will become clearer in the course of the years. It is political choices that underlie them and not economic reasoning. In the EU we have a concrete example of the latter phenomenon. Brexit is not economically in favour of the UK. It is a political choice. History will tell if it is irreversible.

The consequence of the evolution just described is that multilateralism is losing its appeal despite the continuing high level of interdependence. Normally, there should be more global governance towards such a phenomenon.

With regard to trade, the WTO does not really work today as before. The dispute settlement mechanisms are still dysfunctional. The reform of the WTO to take more account of e-commerce, subsidised exports, intellectual property and others is not happening. The EU has traditionally been the biggest defender of “open, fair and rules-based trade” but has become suspicious because it has the impression that some global actors pay too much lip service to this concept or even ignore it. Hence, voices in the EU to be less “naive” are becoming louder. Nevertheless, the Union still wants its “strategic autonomy” to be embedded in rules-based multilateralism. The EU does want to protect itself from unfair competition and to secure a level
playing field. It also wants its internal market — which has the highest purchasing power in the world — not to be dominated by companies that have a quasi-monopoly or by enterprises that operate on subsidies. The EU dreamed at the time that its internal rules would be adopted worldwide. This dream of projecting its model has now been increasingly replaced by protecting it. I repeat: we are still working in accordance with the multilateral philosophy. “Strategic autonomy” is a defensive concept. If there were enforceable international agreements, Europeans would have much less need of strategic autonomy.

However, it is time for reform, especially for the WTO. It should be a top priority on the international agenda. The less the time is ripe, the more we must do to make it ripe. The alternative to the pure market is brute force, the law of the jungle. No one knows who will emerge from it as the strongest. For world prosperity, it is in any case a lose-lose story.

Where progress was made on multilateralism, however, is on combating climate change. The Paris Agreement of December 2015 is a milestone, provided of course that it is implemented by all signatories. It is a good thing that the USA is back part of the convention. The EU has given a legal basis to the goal of net zero emissions by 2050. So it is much more than political rhetoric. Both the EU as such with its emissions trading scheme and other instruments and the Member States, are fully engaged in implementation. It is a huge transformation of the economy and of society. It is urgently needed because global warming is happening much faster than we thought in Paris. In my country’s capital, there will be no place for fossil fuel vehicles within 14 years. Other cities in Europe and China are going even faster.
Almost 40% of the massive European economic recovery plan is going to the fight against climate change. So economic relaunch in Europe is now much more than building classical infrastructure. That time is over. The EU countries already have to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 compared to 1990. It is a legal obligation. In 2020 we were at -22%, which was better than scheduled while the economy grew by 60%. Today the EU is responsible for less than 10% of global pollution. We are well aware of our historical responsibility, although at that time the economies and populations were much smaller than today. I am glad that the USA and China are willing to cooperate on climate issues. The importance to humanity is too great to play the game of geopolitical rivalry here. By the way, it is not possible to cooperate only with countries that are ideologically like-minded. There are also common values alongside the differences. Climate is one of them. That is why the EU will also honour its financial commitments to support poorer countries which, by the way, suffer more from climate change than the more prosperous economies. Taken together, the EU and its 27 member countries are the biggest provider of climate finance to developing countries, contributing €21.9 billion in 2019. I repeat: now is the time for implementation. The International Energy Agency calculated that by 2030, investment in renewable energy must triple if the world is to meet the Paris targets.

A huge factor of mistrust in the world are cyber-attacks. Sometimes it is about destabilising democracies or economies. This is interference in the internal affairs of a country by acts. It goes without saying that this is provoking counter-reactions. It is one of the most serious developments. It is a matter of collective
security.

The world order must be based on trust. The latter is too much lacking today. Until that is restored, multilateralism based on rules respected by all, will not really be restored either. We must learn to live with differences between countries. Those differences can be of many kinds: political, religious or ideological. It is the basis of harmony, solidarity and peace. That is our experience in the European Union with its 27 countries and 24 official languages. At the global level, one can be competitors and rivals of different kinds but that does not make one an enemy of each other. One can even be strategic partners in well-defined fields or projects even if the countries are not like-minded and even if they say so publicly. Trust is also based on predictability of behaviour. It must also be based on respect for international law and on the integrity of each country’s territory. Building trust is a process. Certainly restoring it. In my region there is an expression that says that trust goes away on horseback and returns on foot.

We live in a new world in which each one is looking for his place. This is accompanied by tensions and uncertainties that must not, however, be derailed. Precisely because it is a new world, references to a so-called glorious past are meaningless. As a matter of fact, history is often rewritten in function of the present. Nostalgia and revenge are bad counsellors. Again, the EU has a lot of experience with this. It drew lessons from the tragic first half of the twentieth century and restarted a new chapter in its history. Therefore, the EU is anything but in decline. On the contrary the decay was there exactly at that tragic time. There is no trace in the EU of nostalgia for the Empires of that time. We
now focus on the well-being of all our citizens and on protecting, if necessary, our “way of life”. This is the deeper justification for “strategic autonomy”. At the same time, the Union wants to contribute to global stability and prosperity. Denigrating this is called “soft power” but I have not seen many military and political successes in recent decades of “hard power”. Quite the opposite.

That said, the restoration and modernisation of the WTO is a top priority along with implementing the Paris Agreement on climate change. A kind of cyber-peace must be established between global actors, perhaps first based on bilateral agreements. We must also work together to avoid new pandemics because the risk of a repeat of what happened since the early 2020s and now, is real. Besides, the current crisis is not over. The G20 would work towards a future where pandemics can be brought under control quickly.

We must also continue to watch over financial stability. The economic consequences of the COVID crisis were absorbed around the world by a sharp expansion of private and public debt. This was perfectly justified to avoid a repetition of the economic downturn after the banking crisis. But once the recovery is well underway, a gradual return to greater stability should be considered. This is primarily a matter for the countries themselves, but there is also a collective responsibility. It should also be a topic for the G20.

The COVID crisis has also increased inequalities within countries and between them. Extreme poverty has increased again for 100 to 200 million people, after a decline for decades.
We were in the same storm but we were not in the same boat. The EU has not imposed an export ban on vaccines and is the largest donor to COVAX (COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access). But it is insufficient. I endorse what has already been said on this: each one is only safe when everyone is safe. The poorer countries must be able to count on us for vaccines, for debt relief, for infrastructure, for cooperation in their human development, for the fight against climate change. This is called solidarity. Africa remains the most vulnerable in all these areas, not least because of the demographic explosion that will take place in the next few decades, while other global players will have to cope with a dramatic fall in their population, including the number of people of working age. But my point here is that increasing inequalities must be combated. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are more topical than ever. At the millennium goals for the years 2000-2015, the United Nations Organisation (UNO) could look back on numerous successes especially in poverty reduction. The result for 2015-2030 could be negative.

More than ever, it is time for dialogue among leaders and among peoples. Cooperation starts with dialogue. Concrete agreements on concrete problems must improve the international climate. Concrete implementation of past agreements contributes to more “détente” and above all to the solution of problems such as climate change where it is a matter of general human interest. The pandemic is a global phenomenon unlike the financial crisis. Unfortunately, it has not received the response in terms of global governance that it deserved. Preventing the rapid spread of new pandemics though, could be a matter of international dialogue and cooperation. At least many hope so. We can spare ourselves this collective disillusionment. I remain a man of hope.
A Plenary Speech on Revitalizing Global Multilateralism at the 9th World Peace Forum

Beijing, 3 July 2021

By Surakiart Sathirathai*

First of all, let me take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the World Peace Forum, Tsinghua University for inviting me to be among such a distinguished group of eminent government leaders, scholars and thinkers gathered here at this annual conference. This year, I certainly cannot think of a topic that is as timely and relevant than that which we are addressing today. Surely, in the light of the current state of the world, revitalizing global multilateralism is obviously uppermost in all our minds.

May I also take this opportunity of offer my sincerest felicitations on the auspicious occasion of centenary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on July 1, 2021. Indeed, the progress and prosperity that China has achieved in this span of time is unprecedented in recent history.

The challenges we currently face as global community are also unprecedented in many ways.

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We all have gone through what has been described as the VUCA world in the past years. VUCA stands for volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity. Within nations, we have witnessed such global mega trends as aging society, urbanization, rising expectations of the middle class, the rapid pace of innovation, the existential threat of climate change and mounting pressures on sustainability. At the global level, we have seen how the tides of de-globalization have brought forth growing discontents, fueling unilateralism, extreme nationalism, and protectionism.

Significantly, the scourge of COVID-19 and its devastating impact on health security and world economy have intensified the sense of vulnerability and fragility in the VUCA World. All these trends and developments have subjected multilateralism under immense stresses and strains in many ways.

First, in 2020, while COVID-19 pandemic ravaged its ways across national borders, international cooperation took a back seat. In the early days of the outbreak, countries were confined to fending for themselves, resorting to unilateral measures such as closing off borders, banning the export of much-needed medical equipment and supplies. The role of the World Health Organization (WHO) became paralyzed and polarized.

The situation contrasted sharply with what transpired during the SARS outbreak in 2003. At that time, ASEAN and Chinese leaders and international organizations decided to meet in Bangkok, Thailand, with only 7 days advance notice, in a demonstration of political will and leadership and adopted a common approach and specific measures to cooperate in the face of the pandemic.
As a result, it calmed the sense of fear and panic, and the situation was eventually resolved in 60 days.

Of course, the scale and intensity of COVID-19 is greater. Still, international cooperation, which should have been spearheaded by the UN particularly the WHO, was minimal until months had elapsed.

Secondly, on the positive side, we witnessed regional organizations such as Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the European Union (EU), the African Union (AU), the Organization of American States (OAS), among others, filling in the void, taking on responsibilities to rally regional cooperation, ranging from exchanging information, helping regional member states by providing medical supplies, and even assisting in setting up funds to help neighboring countries whose economies had been hard hit by the pandemic. Civil societies in and across the regions also came forward to lend a helping hand in providing funds, donating medical supplies, and exchanging best medical practices where needed. Indeed, the role and efforts of regional organizations helped in shoring up multilateralism and provided the impetus for international cooperation amongst regional states working in partnership with civil societies.

Third, I believe that the constructive engagement of the major powers with regional organizations can also help to open up new pathways for multilateral cooperation. This was very much the case with the cooperation extended by China. Notably, President Xi Jinping, Premier Li Keqiang and State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi held virtual conferences with leaders and ministers
of regional groupings to offer medical and economic assistance. China’s role went a long way in “Connecting the Dots”, promoting multilateral cooperation across regions in the VUCA world.

Fourth, I also believe that we all are deeply concerned by the repercussions on the multilateral international order of the intensification of trade, investment, financial and technology competition between the world’s two largest economies. The strategic competition, which many have referred to as a “war”, has reinforced the fears generated since the Trump administration that we are heading towards a “decoupling”. It is in the areas of technology that any decoupling will have the most disruptive effects on regional and global supply chains, creating a fragmented global economy and impacting on the economic growth of many countries, especially in the developing world where the lives and livelihoods of peoples are already vulnerable to external factors.

The consequence would result in slowing down even more the economic recovery of many countries already severely affected by COVID-19.

The current US Administration has professed the importance of multilateralism and international cooperation and has returned to working with several international organizations. Unfortunately, those who are advocating a more confrontational approach in the technology competition and decoupling seem to be gaining grounds and becoming even more vocal.

Given these observations, how then can we revitalize global multilateralism. I have the following suggestions as food for thought.
First, as seen during the COVID-19 crisis, regional organizations proved to be the anchor of multilateral cooperation. We must therefore continue to support open and inclusive regional cooperation in all fields — political, trade, investment, and health, and so forth.

As an example, at a time when the multilateral trading system under the WTO remains at an impasse, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreed among ten ASEAN countries and China, Japan, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand is to be welcomed. Hopefully, India will decide to join RCEP in the near future, thus making RCEP the largest free trade area in the world. Furthermore, President Xi Jinping’s position on actively considering joining the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and his initiative in advocating the Free Trade Agreement of Asia and the Pacific (FTAAP) will certainly further advance the cause free and open global trade which is the key pillar of multilateralism.

Enhancing the role of regional cooperation and strengthening the links between and among regional organizations need to be pursued if we are to revitalize multilateralism at the global level. More than ever, we need to connect the dots.

And as was the case during the COVID-19 pandemic, China can and must play a vital role in connecting the dots in forging links among regional groupings and initiatives. Promoting open and inclusive regionalism are indeed the essential building blocks of effective multilateralism. And, in this regard, it is in the common interest of all the major powers to work together in connecting the dots.
Secondly, connecting the dots also apply in the peace and security realm as well. It is imperative that the major powers utilize the existing regional architecture to promote multilateralism.

For example, in Southeast Asia, ASEAN’s network of dialogue partnerships, particularly the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which have been established for over 20 years now, comprising 27 countries should serve as the platform for engagement with countries in other regions to advance multilateral dialogue and cooperation on regional and global issues of peace and security.

In a larger context, powerful groupings in the world should not become exclusive clubs. It is necessary to reach out to other groupings and countries.

The G7, for example, should open dialogue with non-members, be they G20, the BRICS, and other regional, political, and economic organizations. Multilateralism works best when all voices of all countries, large or small, powerful, and not so powerful, are heard and heeded.

It is through these efforts in connecting the dots in economic, political and security fields that we can help to bring about what I would call “the multilateralization of regionalism”.

During COVID-19, we witnessed the regionalization of multilateralism. To my mind, both regionalism and multilateralism are mutually-reinforcing.

Third, I would like note that the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is another important vehicle for international cooperation. Together
with the free trade arrangements that I have referred to earlier, the physical and digital connectivity under BRI will open up new opportunities for economic growth and development.

When people can travel and goods transported across the boundaries with ease, when transactions are made through digital technology within seconds, we all stand to benefit from the increased prosperity.

It is to be further noted that at present, in the midst of the geopolitical and geoeconomics shifts, proposals have been brought to the fore under Free and Open Indo-Pacific region, the Build Back Better World Initiative and so forth.

All of these initiatives are to be welcomed provided that they involve constructive competition among the proponents. Regrettably, it will be counter-productive if these initiatives are intended to obstruct rather than compete.

Constructive competition can help promote multilateralism since many projects can help to mobilize resources and international cooperation in complementary way.

On the other hand, obstructive competition only will lead to fragmented multilateralism and fragmented globalization, a situation that can only work against revitalizing multilateralism.

Fourth, as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, I envisage a new chapter of international cooperation emerging. Cooperation on food and health security among countries and the private sector, including the civil societies and research institutes, will be given greater
priority.

Furthermore, the “new normal” defined by digital technology will expand not only the practice of working from home but working from everywhere around the globe.

New protocols especially social distancing has fundamentally changed the way we interact with one another whether in sports, business, tourism, and daily life. Virtual connectivity will certainly play a bigger role on matters requiring international cooperation and in shaping the directions of multilateralism in the coming decade.

Fifth, climate change and environmental degradation is another area where international cooperation is urgently and crucially needed. It is only through our concerted efforts as a global community that we will be able to slow down the disastrous impacts on our environment and the lives of generations to come.

We all have a shared responsibility in working individually and multilaterally. If one country adopts a sound policy on environmental protection, but the neighboring countries adopts policies that ignore the harmful impact on the environment, we all stand to lose.

The green economy and a low carbon society can only be successfully implemented if they are carried out through multilateral cooperation.

Sixth, in addition to connecting the dots between regionalism and multilateralism, multilateral institutions and rules themselves must also be reformed to reflect the realities of a world transformed since these institutions were founded after WWII.
Increasingly, the threats to our common peace and security these days emanate from non-traditional sources. Definitely, in a global health crisis such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN must strengthen its capacity and readiness to take urgent and collective actions. This requires mobilizing the resources of the entire UN system and institutions and joint efforts of the international community as a whole. The principal task inevitably falls upon the role of the UN Security Council (UNSC). This means the UNSC should redefine the scope of the challenges to international peace and security under the UN Charter to include these new challenges particularly pandemics.

In particular, the role and mission of the World Health Organization, will need to be strengthened so that it is well equipped with knowledge, research capability and funding in order to take on its leading role in prevention, treatment and to rehabilitation. We should safeguard the WHO from politicization as part of the reform process. Debate on WHO reform should also be inclusive with participation of stakeholders and relevant civil societies.

The reform might include the consideration whether WHO should have sanction authority, similar to the WTO panel, against countries which fails to respect the WHO guideline during health emergency.

And seventh, to revitalize multilateralism, a stable US-China relation is the key. It is incumbent upon all of us to reiterate the importance of avoidance of conflict and confrontation and constant consultation on issues where views differ and diverge. We all must exert our utmost endeavors to minimize the areas of conflict and augment the areas of cooperation and collaboration.
On the part of ASEAN, our approach has always been to build up from the lowest hanging fruits, expanding areas less prone to conflict and where cooperation yields mutual benefits, leading to win-win solution. We all should be cognizant that differences are normal and are to be managed, and not to be inflated into conflict and confrontation. And I have no doubt that multilateral dialogue and consultation in various fora and format is the way forward toward a win-win solution for all.

The VUCA world, the world of volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity will continue. However, it is through multilateral cooperation, and not unilateral actions that we can make VUCA world manageable, peaceful, and prosperous.

It is incumbent upon us to work together and act together to guard against volatilities and uncertainties in a world in transition. Hopefully, by revitalizing multilateralism, the world will be less complex and more manageable, and the ambiguous situation confronting us will be clearer and more transparent.

To go in the opposite direction would only undermine multilateralism and aggravate the VUCA world, the result of which would be a world that is too volatile, too uncertain, too complex, and too ambiguous to the detriment of all. And that should not be the world we all are looking for.
Thank you for inviting me to speak at the 9th World Peace Forum (WPF). When I last spoke at the 8th WPF in 2019, I called out the growing trust deficit between China and the US as well as the fraying consensus on free trade and globalisation. These forces are still in play today.

Now, we have the COVID-19 pandemic. This black swan underlines the importance of international cooperation. Because no country is an island.

I want to focus on the fundamentals needed to reinvigorate Regional Cooperation.

Theoretically, it should be easier to cooperate regionally than globally. After all, we live in the same neighbourhood and there are fewer countries to deal with. As the Chinese saying goes,a neighbour is better than a relative who lives far away.

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However, this is not always true. So I would like to add a qualifier, “helpful”. I insert this qualifier because we all know that if neighbours are at loggerheads, faraway friends are better!

Asia is a diverse continent of many different ethnicities, languages, religions, cultures and civilisations. And it is still burdened by lingering historical legacies and disputes. So it is to be expected that some countries look to faraway friends to secure themselves.

But this does not remove the need for building good neighbourly ties. Hence, the importance of reinvigorating regional cooperation.

How? By building understanding, confidence and trust.

The most important element in this process is to have a shared goal for all countries in Asia to work towards.

My proposed vision is a Peaceful and Prosperous Asia. It is a simple and clear goal. No one should disagree. Although achieving it is far from straightforward, it can be done.

**Peace in Asia**

Let me illustrate with the example of ASEAN. ASEAN was formed about 55 years ago. Five countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore—came together to promote political, economic and social stability in Southeast Asia amid rising tensions in Asia. They were not politically close. You might say they were distant neighbours. Their leaders, Suharto, Tunku
Abdul Rahman, Ferdinand Marcos, Thanom Kittikachorn and Lee Kuan Yew had the wisdom to advance their national interests through collective interests. These national leaders had the vision of international statesmen. The same vision motivated ASEAN to expand to 10 member states. All member states are very different from one another in terms of geography, history, political systems, languages, religions and stages of economic development. But they share the same vision of a peaceful and prosperous Southeast Asia.

Recent developments in Myanmar are a litmus test for the ASEAN Way. ASEAN needs to act quickly to implement the Five-Point Consensus reached during the ASEAN Leaders’ Meeting. This will be a crucial step to facilitate Myanmar’s return to peace, stability and normalcy.

ASEAN Member States have enshrined their principles of cooperation in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation. Beyond ASEAN, more than 30 other partners have also acceded to the Treaty. These include the US, China, Japan, South Korea, and India. The treaty commits countries to: respect each other’s independence and sovereignty; not interfere in one another’s internal affairs; and settle differences and disputes by peaceful means and in accordance with the international rule of law.

To reinvigorate regional cooperation in Asia, I offer three more principles: First, maximise areas of cooperation, and minimise areas of dispute. Where possible, we should try to resolve issues amicably and rationally. Where possible, compromise. Even when resolution is not possible, disagreements and disputes in some areas need not stand in the way of cooperation and collaboration in other areas that are mutually beneficial. Second, prosper thy neighbours, not beggar
them. Let’s play a positive-sum game, not a zero-sum game. It is better to cooperate to grow and share the pie equitably than fight over our share of a fixed pie. Third, reflect and learn from history, and not be shackled by it. This is easier said than done as histories shape citizens’ collective memories and sense of national pride. But if we cannot let go of historical wounds and wrongs, and if we can never forgive, we will not be able to move forward.

These principles will provide the overarching framework for a peaceful Asia that all stakeholders respect and abide by.

Who are these stakeholders? China is the principal protagonist. Napoleon once said, “Let China sleep, for when she wakes, she will shake the world.” In the 1980s and 1990s, after Deng Xiaoping kick-started China’s approach of reform and opening-up, the key question within the international community was, “When will China rise?” After China’s accession to the WTO and explosive growth, the question evolved to, “How will China rise?” Then-President Hu Jintao assured the world of a “peaceful rise”. Lee Kuan Yew pointed out to Zheng Bijian, former Central Party School Executive Vice President, that “any rise is something that is startling”. Indeed, Lee Kuan Yew was right. China’s rise has startled and disconcerted the US. We should heed Graham Allison’s warning of the Thucydides Trap. Today, the question is, “Now that China has risen, what does it mean for my country and for the world? Will China play a positive-sum game?”

China holds the key to Asia’s future and to reinvigorating regional cooperation. In 2003, at the first ASEAN-China Summit, I observed to then-Premier Wen Jiabao that China was like an elephant entering a swimming pool where there were other smaller animals.
No matter how gentle the elephant was, it still needed to be careful of its every move, because it might, even unintentionally, step on the toes of the other animals. Two decades on, the elephant is much bigger and still growing, but the size of the pool is still the same.

The principles I shared earlier on regional cooperation apply to all countries. But in the world of realpolitik, the behaviour of the larger and more powerful countries determines the peace and prosperity of Asia.

I have been to China many times since my first visit in 1971. I have had the good fortune of meeting all the top Chinese leaders, from Deng Xiaoping to Xi Jinping. I have positive impressions and good vibes of China. I believe that China is focused on uplifting its people through economic growth, rather than seeking hegemony in Asia or challenging the US for global dominance. I am convinced that China’s growth is positive for Asia and the world.

**Prosperity in Asia**

Let me now turn to prosperity, and the three features of a prosperous Asia.

First, a prosperous Asia is interconnected through the free flow of goods, services and investments, within Asia and beyond. In the near term, our top priority should be to keep supply chains intact. Trade, especially in essential supplies, can then continue to flow unimpeded. Cooperation on the digital economy is also key. Countries should jointly develop the interoperable frameworks needed for an open and integrated global digital economy.
Most importantly, we should press on with economic integration in the region through multilateral trade agreements. Last November, 15 Asia-Pacific nations, including China and Singapore, signed the landmark Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, or RCEP, despite challenging circumstances. The RCEP boosts confidence in regional trade and investment and opens up new opportunities for our businesses and peoples. This is timely as we move ahead to secure our region’s recovery from the disruptive economic impact of COVID-19.

I encourage China to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, or CPTPP. Joining the CPTPP will signal China’s intent to abide by higher standards of free trade and economic integration. It will have a positive impact on Asia’s prosperity.

The second feature of a prosperous Asia is a Green Asia. As countries around the world work to recover from COVID-19, Asia must build back cleaner and greener from the pandemic and realise our joint commitments to the Paris Agreement goals.

Third, a prosperous Asia is innovative and inclusive. It is teeming with new ideas to improve the lives of its peoples. It joins hands to ensure that economic development and regional cooperation lift all boats.

To make all these ideas a reality, we need the appropriate fora for Asia’s leaders to come together for substantive discussion and collaboration.

Both the East Asia Summit and ASEAN Plus Three Summit
can play this role. They are established and inclusive multilateral platforms. But first, leaders must step up to the plate and set the agenda for cooperation. Not only as national leaders, but also as international statesmen. To propose a common vision for Asia. To tackle regional challenges together. To initiate win-win collaborations. To bring all on board with ideas for a peaceful and prosperous Asia.

How can the World Peace Forum contribute towards building a peaceful and prosperous Asia? This is my suggestion. Many countries in Asia have their own annual forums and conferences that bring together top minds to discuss important regional issues. They can multiply the reach of these messages and ideas several folds if, once every two or three years, they get together to organise a joint multinational forum. This is a collaboration amongst a consortium of think tanks across Asia to promote a common vision of peace and prosperity. It will be a concrete example of reinvigorating regional cooperation. The World Peace Forum can pilot this with a small group of 4 or 5 other think tanks in the region. Think of this as a Track 2 channel which explores new ideas for regional cooperation, especially to address longer-term challenges such as green growth. Focus on quality of participation rather than quantity of attendance. The outcomes of the discussions must be such that the leaders and peoples of Asia will take notice. Hopefully, some of these ideas will be taken up in multilateral platforms like the East Asia Summit and ASEAN Plus Three Summit, and be translated into reality.

A Peaceful and Prosperous Asia

Let me conclude. I grew up in an Asia that was neither peaceful nor prosperous. Eight months after I was born, bombs were dropped
on Singapore. I am grateful that we now live in a region that enjoys relative peace and moderate prosperity. But I still worry about bombs being dropped once again if relations between neighbours go wrong in the future. Hence, our work to advance regional cooperation is never done.

This can be the Asian century of peace and prosperity, if first, leaders in Asia are international statesmen who look beyond their national interests; leaders who see that regional cooperation consolidates peace and advances prosperity; leaders who understand that the benefits accruing from cooperation are more than if they were to go it alone. Second, our leaders agree on a shared vision for Asia and a set of common core principles to abide by. Third, countries in the region come up with new and substantive ideas and programmes to collaborate on.

Asia faces many severe challenges, including COVID-19, geopolitical rivalries and macroeconomic risks. Now, more than ever, is the time to reinvigorate regional cooperation. Only by doing so can we secure a better future for Asia. Only by doing so can we enjoy sustained peace and prosperity.
A Plenary Speech on Reinvigorating Regional Cooperation at the 9th World Peace Forum

Beijing, 4 July 2021

By Hamid Karzai*

Allow me to extend my deepest gratitude to the organizers of this crucial forum, which serves as a platform for us to contemplate on Post-pandemic International Security cooperation and how to preserve and strengthen multilateralism. In this context, I am pleased to offer my perspective on addressing the common challenges we face today Reinvigorating Regional Cooperation.

May I also congratulate the Communist Party of China (CPC) on the 100th anniversary of its establishment. China has achieved an extraordinary economic and technological progress alongside enormous success in eradicating poverty at home and advancing prosperity around the world. It was all possible under the leadership of CPC.

Robert Kaplan, in his thought-provoking book, The Revenge of Geography, refers to Afghanistan as “breathtakingly strategic.” Afghanistan’s ability to

* Hamid Karzai is former President of Afghanistan.
effectively interact with powers near and afar can deeply influence integration, stability and prosperity in the broader region. Allama Iqbal Lahori, the great poet and philosopher, rightly called Afghanistan the heart of Asia and said that Afghanistan’s prosperity would bring prosperity and its decay would bring decay to Asia.

Afghanistan, by virtue of its location as a land-bridge between South Asia, Central and West Asia, has been the focus of attention of various great powers, at least for the last three centuries. Being a neighbor with China, South Asia, West Asia, Central Asia and Russia has made Afghanistan an important pillar of regional stability.

Afghanistan is now at a crucial stage with the departure of US and NATO forces while peace our greatest national priority, still remains elusive. Just very recently, there was a horrendous attack on schoolgirls in Afghanistan, claimed by Daesh or ISIS. More than 80 young girls were brutally killed. This is just one example of the extreme pain and tragedy that the Afghan people are suffering on a daily basis. We do not know why Daesh would come and kill Afghan children going to school. What is the enmity of Daesh with our people, with our schoolgirls? For what purpose and to what end?

We believe that we Afghans are the victim of a sinister design that may sooner or later extend beyond our borders and engulf our broader neighborhood. We hope, regional powers including our neighbors will recognize these dangerous trends and work with the people of Afghanistan to achieve peace and stability as soon as possible.
Peace in Afghanistan will have huge impact on regional stability, economic development and integration.

Three years ago, the United States launched a peace process for Afghanistan which was wholeheartedly welcomed by our people, with the hope and expectation that our desire for peace will be fulfilled soon. But unfortunately during this time, while peace has remained distant, violence and insecurity worsened and the toll on the Afghan people has become even more heavier. For peace in Afghanistan, and in view of the need for strategic stability in our region, closer cooperation with Afghanistan is imperative. It is time that major global powers who are also in our neighborhood began to pay more focused attention to the evolving situation in Afghanistan. We emphasize, that the fulltime participation of China and Russia within the framework of Troika plus with United States and Pakistan will contribute greatly to the speedy arrival of peace in Afghanistan and ensure long-term stability in the broader region. We also hope that Iran and India will join this process because they can be influential in shaping a future of peace and stability in Afghanistan and the region.

In the 19th century the geopolitical context between powers was best described as a “Tournament of Shadows” by the then Russian Foreign Minister Count Nesselrode. In this “Tournament of Shadows” or the “Great Game,” which were played based on a zero-sum game, our location worked to our disadvantage. Afghanistan does not want to be the ground for competition and rivalry for global ambitions. Instead, we want to be the center of cooperation and collaboration. We want Afghanistan’s strategic location to serve as its greatest asset, as an anchor of stability and connectivity in our neighborhood and for links in Eurasia, China.
and west and south Asia. And that is only possible in a multilateral system where the rights of all nations are respected and common ground for shared prosperity is sought.

Afghanistan is bounded by shared history and civilization with all the great countries represented in our larger region and our common future of security and prosperity depends upon living in peace and harmony. That is why in the past two decades, Afghanistan has been an active advocate of regional cooperation and integration. We are a member of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and we currently have an observer status within Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). We hope that Afghanistan will soon join SCO as a full member. SCO is not only an important regional organization but it has significant influence globally. Its further growth and development will have positive impact for all our countries. We, in Afghanistan wish to see more trade, investment and economic cooperation within the region. Afghanistan needs to be fully integrated into the regional economy, as this will create an enabling environment for positive economic interdependence between the countries of the region and increase stakes for peace and stability. We firmly believe that regional connectivity, economic integration and initiative such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is the most important connectivity project, and are among the fundamental determinants of long-term regional security and shared prosperity.

I call on our good neighbor China to proactively engage in bringing peace to Afghanistan and by extension stability and further integration to the region. We are grateful to China for being a staunch supporter of regional cooperation. China’s active
engagement in bilateral, and multilateral processes in support of peace in Afghanistan and also facilitating intra-Afghan talks to achieve a credible political settlement will be a guarantor of genuine stability in Afghanistan and the broader region.
Remarks at the Launch Ceremony  
in Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of  
China-Pakistan Diplomatic Relations

2 March 2021

By Wang Yi*

Your Excellency Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Friends,

Good evening. Asalam Alekum!

It gives me great pleasure to attend today’s launch ceremony to celebrate the 70th anniversary of China-Pakistan diplomatic relations. On behalf of the Chinese government, I wish to extend warm congratulations on this joyful occasion, and express our heartfelt appreciation to friends from all walks of life for their long-standing commitment to the warm relations between our two countries.

As Premier Zhou Enlai once said, friendly interactions between the Chinese and Pakistani peoples date back to the dawn of history. As early as over 2,000 years ago, our two peoples were already closely

* Wang Yi is State Councilor and Foreign Minister of the People’s Republic of China.
connected by the ancient Silk Road. The friendly exchanges spanning millennia have nurtured the growth of the bilateral relationship in contemporary times. On 21 May 1951, the nascent People’s Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in a move to abandon ideological differences and bring down the iron curtain of the Cold War, officially established diplomatic relations, thus opening a new chapter in China-Pakistan friendship.

The past seven decades have been 70 years of empathy, mutual trust and support between China and Pakistan. We have been standing side by side with each other—be it at the crucial time when New China sought to break new ground in its foreign relations against foreign blockade, or at the vital moment when Pakistan’s national security and dignity were at stake.

Thanks to the commitment of generations of our leaders and our peoples, China-Pakistan friendship has grown into a towering tree with deep roots in the heart of the two peoples. It is indeed the most valuable strategic asset for both countries. President Xi Jinping paid a historical state visit to Pakistan in 2015, and leaders of the two countries elevated the bilateral relationship to an all-weather strategic cooperative partnership, setting the long-term goal of building an even closer China-Pakistan community with a shared future in the new era.

The past seven decades have been 70 years of genuine amity and sincere mutual assistance in face of various challenges. We have always extended each other a helping hand timely to overcome difficulties—be it during the devastating Wenchuan earthquake in 2008, the heavy floods in Pakistan in 2010, or the COVID-19 pandemic since last year. At the end of last January,
the first shipment of 500,000 doses of Chinese vaccines arrived in Pakistan. Hence Pakistan became the first country to receive Chinese vaccines. This fully attests to the special, iron-strong friendship that we have.

The past seven decades have been 70 years of solidarity and collaboration for common development. Pakistan is the first country in the subcontinent to recognize China as a market economy and to sign a free trade agreement with us. From Karakoram Highway to Gwadar Port, from the Heavy Mechanical Complex in Taxila to the K2/K3 Nuclear Power Projects, from the China-Pakistan Fraternity Emergency Center in Gwadar to the Lahore Orange Line Project, these iconic epitomes speak volumes for our practical cooperation.

In recent years in particular, with unremitting efforts by both countries, a “one plus four” structure of cooperation has been up and running with the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) as the center supported by four pillars of Gwadar Port, infrastructure, energy and industry. Fruitful results are being achieved. Of the 70 agreed early harvest CPEC projects, 46 have been launched or completed. These projects, with a total investment of US $25.4 billion, will help Pakistan create more jobs and build a strong momentum for its economic and social development.

Friends,

The world today is undergoing profound changes and struggling against the pandemic, both of which are unseen for a century. The global economy has been plunged into deep recession. And all countries are taking a “tough test”. Under
the new circumstances, consolidating and expanding our all-weather strategic cooperative partnership serves not only the shared interests of our two countries, but also the stability and well-being of the region and the whole world. We should take this 70th anniversary as an opportunity to initiate higher-quality, more extensive, and deeper cooperation, and step up our efforts of building an even closer China-Pakistan community with a shared future in the new era.

To this end, the two sides should deepen political mutual trust. We should continue to firmly support each other on issues of respective core interests and major concerns, enhance communication and coordination on issues of strategic importance, and stand shoulder to shoulder in response to international and regional changes as well as various risks and challenges.

The two sides should remain committed to mutual benefit and win-win cooperation. We should steadily push forward the CPEC, and forge new cooperation highlights in industry, agriculture, science and technology, people’s livelihoods, and cooperation involving third parties. This is aimed at improving Pakistan’s capability for sustainable development and making China-Pakistan cooperation deliver greater benefits to the two peoples.

The two sides should pass our friendship onto future generations. We should ensure that our various celebrations for the 70th anniversary are successful so as to encourage the two peoples, especially the younger generation, to participate more actively in the friendly exchanges between the two countries. This is aimed at increasing mutual understanding and affinity between our two peoples and strengthening the new forces to carry forward China-
Pakistan friendship.

The two sides should practice multilateralism. We should stand steadfastly for openness and inclusiveness, and oppose seclusion and exclusion. We should uphold that all countries are equal, regardless of their size. We should oppose hegemonism and power politics. We both should support consultation and cooperation, and oppose conflict and confrontation. We should make new contributions to the settlement of regional hot spot issues, to international cooperation against terrorism, and to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

To conclude, may the all-weather strategic cooperative partnership between China and Pakistan reach greater heights. May China-Pakistan friendship be ever-lasting!

Thank you.
Celebrating 70 Years of Pakistan-China Friendship

2 March 2021

By Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi*

May 21, 1951 was a defining moment in the history of Pakistan. It is the day when Pakistan established formal diplomatic ties with the People’s Republic of China. Over past seven decades, our bilateral ties have grown from strength to strength and reached a pinnacle that finds few parallels in the modern history of inter-state relations. As iron brothers, we have always stood by each other in the most trying times. Our relationship has become an “all-weather strategic cooperative partnership.”

Connected by geography, history, and Asian identity, the ancient linkages between Pakistan and China predate the establishment of formal ties. Since times immemorial, many Chinese monks and ascetics like Faxian and Xuanzang braved the treacherous mountains of the Great Himalayas and arrived at the famous Buddhist seminaries of Pakistan and learned the traditions and teachings of Buddhism.

* Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi is Foreign Minister of Pakistan.
The first highest level official contacts between former Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra and Premier Zhou Enlai, during the Bandung Conference in 1955, led to the deepening of our ties and paved the way for the visits of Prime Minister Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi and Premier Zhou to China and Pakistan. However, the signing of the boundary agreement between the two countries in 1963 became a significant landmark which built greater trust and provided a solid foundation for forging a closer partnership. Soon after, our national flag-carrier, Pakistan International Airlines (PIA), became the first airline of a non-Communist country to begin flights to China.

Towering Chinese leaders such as Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou played a crucial role in strengthening our ties. Similarly, successive generations of leaders and people of both Pakistan and China made invaluable contributions to strengthen our ironclad relations. Over seven decades we have proudly built our unshakeable relationship around the principles of mutual trust, mutual support, and mutual understanding.

Pakistan facilitated the now famous secret visit of the then US National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger to Beijing in 1971 which became a harbinger of rapprochement between the US and China and later changed the course of history.

Collectively braving the rigors of Cold War and complex geopolitical environment, our cooperation expanded with multilateral institutions and Pakistan became a supporter for the restoration of the seat of the People’s Republic of China at the UN in 1971.
The two countries support each other on issues of their core interests. Pakistan adheres to the one-China principle and supports China on issues such as Xinjiang, Hong Kong, South China Sea, Taiwan and Tibet. China has stood by Pakistan in supporting our key strategic, economic, and developmental priorities.

China has played an important role in supporting Pakistan’s just and principled position on the Jammu and Kashmir situation, underscoring that the dispute is an “objective fact established by the UN charter, relevant Security Council resolutions and bilateral agreements between Pakistan and India.” Beijing has also underlined that, “any unilateral change to the status quo in the Kashmir region is illegal and invalid.” Pakistan has also firmly backed China’s position on the Boundary Question between China and India, thereby becoming a supporter for legitimate causes fostering regional peace and stability.

High-level exchanges are a hallmark of our relationship through which we take each other into confidence over issues of common interest. Prime Minister Imran Khan visited China in 2018 and 2019 to further solidify and deepen our bilateral ties. I have visited China numerous times to further strengthen our relations. We look forward to receiving President Xi Jinping in Pakistan this year and hope President Xi’s visit will make a seminal contribution to further reinforcing our time-tested partnership.

Prime Minister Imran Khan lauds China’s remarkable achievements and considers China’s model of poverty alleviation and development worth emulating. Prime Minister’s reform agenda is one that resonates with President Xi’s vision.
Pakistan supports the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which has become a pivot for connectivity and global growth. As the flagship project of BRI, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is set to become a high-quality demonstration project of the BRI and accelerate economic integration and regional connectivity. There is a complete consensus across the political spectrum in Pakistan on CPEC’s indispensability for our national development.

After the successful conclusion of its first phase, the transformational CPEC initiative has entered its second phase with vigorous focus on industrialization, agriculture and socio-economic development. We hope that the Special Economic Zones (SEZs), being developed under CPEC, will rejuvenate Pakistan’s process of industrialization and further spur economic development. We encourage Chinese businessmen to invest in SEZs.

At the outbreak of COVID-19 in China, Pakistan immediately dispatched essential medical supplies to China to support its fight against COVID-19. The President of Pakistan, Dr. Arif Alvi, traveled to Beijing in March 2020 to express solidarity with the people and the government of China.

When the pandemic was spreading in Pakistan, China assisted us generously. A team of Chinese medical experts visited Pakistan on special instructions of President Xi. Over 60 planeloads of relief goods were dispatched to Pakistan and a medical team was sent by the People’s Liberation Army of China (PLA) to assist us in containing the COVID-19.

Pakistan backed President Xi’s declaration that COVID-19
vaccine, when developed, should be a “global public good.” Cooperation between Pakistan and China on vaccines is progressing very well. Phase-III clinical trials of China’s CanSino vaccine have been concluded in Pakistan. We are thankful to Beijing for providing us five hundred thousand doses of the Sinopharm vaccine to protect the lives of our frontline health workers. The people of Pakistan will always remember this fraternal gesture.

China is our largest trade and investment partner. Bilateral trade has grown manifolds over the years and we need to tap the trade potential to its optimal level. China has a huge market for agricultural, dairy, poultry, fishery and meat products. Pakistan and China are working on a comprehensive Action Plan on Agriculture.

China is one of the leaders in the field of science and technology in the world. We want to deepen our cooperation in artificial intelligence, cloud computing and other cutting-edge realms.

Our strong defense cooperation includes high-level military exchanges, structured defense and security talks, joint exercises, training of personnel in each other’s institutions, joint defense production, and defense trade.

Another significant and promising aspect of our multi-faceted bilateral relationship is the growth of people-to-people and cultural relations. Currently, over 28,000 Pakistani students are studying in China, benefiting from China’s advanced educational system. We have established seven sister-province and thirteen sister-city relationships with China. Seven Pakistan study centers, eleven Urdu language departments in various Chinese universities,
and four Confucius Institutes in Pakistan are promoting cultural understanding between the two countries.

On the special occasion of the 70th anniversary of establishment of Pakistan-China diplomatic relations, we celebrate our ancient linkages, pay tribute to veteran leaders for their contributions to solidify this unique relationship and pledge to renew our resolve to build upon the achievements of last 70 years. Pakistan has planned a series of events spread over the year to commemorate the historic occasion in a befitting manner to inspire our younger generations to understand the vitality and depth of our ties and their historic significance.

The imperatives of the 21st century demand a new paradigm to deal with emerging challenges as well as opportunities. Both Pakistan and China are tied together by a common vision to change the destiny of our region and wean it away from conflict and ideological dogmatism to one that promotes peace, development and prosperity.

No wonder that President Xi in his address to Pakistan’s Parliament during his visit in April 2015 hailed our relationship as, “taller than mountains, deeper than oceans, and sweeter than honey.”

I conclude by reaffirming that Pakistan remains committed to building a closer China-Pakistan community of shared future in the new era aimed at further reinforcing our deep-rooted ties.
The world is undergoing unprecedented changes unseen in a century. The next decade will be critical for shaping the global political and economic landscape through climate actions. China pledged to achieve carbon emissions peak by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. This means that China is to make the most drastic cut in carbon emission intensity and will transition from carbon peak to carbon neutrality in the shortest timeframe in world history. Under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilization, China must have a good grasp of the megatrend, push for great transformation, and set sights on the larger picture, so as to open up a path towards carbon neutrality that bolsters its efforts to build a strong, modern socialist country, demonstrates its commitment and responsibility, consolidates its advantages in development, and fosters a sound environment.

* Xie Zhenhua is Special Envoy for Climate Change Affairs of China.
First, taking responsibilities based on a good grasp of the megatrend.

Climate change is an indisputable fact of science and an urgent and severe existential crisis. Green and low-carbon transition has emerged as a global megatrend and a new ground for economic, technological and institutional competition in the years ahead. General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized on many occasions that to tackle climate change is not what others want us to do, but what we have to do, as it is an essential part of China’s efforts to achieve sustainable development and build a community with a shared future for mankind.

—Displaying the climate determination through a science-based approach

The five large-scale scientific assessments by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) show that the current global temperature is about 1.0°C (0.8-1.2°C) higher than the pre-industrial level, which is mainly caused by human activities. Without more mitigation and adaptation actions, it may go further up 3°C or 4°C or even higher at the end of this century. International organizations such as the Global Commission on Adaptation report over US$ 300 billion economic losses caused by climate disasters worldwide in 2020, and predict that more than 120 million people may fall into absolute poverty because of climate change.

China is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. From 1991 to 2020, meteorological disasters caused over RMB 240 billion direct economic losses and nearly 3,000 deaths. If the temperature increased by 3°C and 4°C, the sea level would rise by
1 meter. In this scenario, the coastal areas that are home to more than 40% of the population and over 50% of the GDP will suffer heavy economic and social losses.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council take climate change very seriously. By taking into consideration both domestic and international situations, China is pursuing a proactive national strategy to tackle climate change. On many important international occasions, General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed that the Paris Agreement points the way forward for the green and low-carbon transformation of the world. His statements speak to China’s climate ambition and determination, which give a strong political boost to the global climate governance process and have been applauded by the international community.

To fulfill its nationally determined contributions (NDCs), China slashed emission intensity per unit of GDP by 48.4% in 2020 compared with 2005, equivalent to reducing CO₂ emissions by about 5.79 billion tons, SO₂ by about 12 million tons, and nitrogen oxides by about 11.5 million tons. The forest stock increased by about 5.1 billion cubic meters, GDP grew 4 times in the same period, all the rural poor were lifted out of poverty, and the average life expectancy increased by 5.5 years. In so doing, China not only over-fulfilled its pledged climate targets, but also synchronized its climate action with economic development and environmental improvement.

—Enhancing impetus for development based on national conditions

Carbon peak and neutrality is a momentous, thoughtful
decision made by the CPC Central Committee, and will take enormous efforts to achieve. **First**, China emits huge quantities of CO₂, accounting for 28% of the global total and exceeding those of the US, Europe and Japan combined. China’s per capita emissions are 6.5 tons, higher than the global average. **Second**, under the low-carbon and zero-carbon constraints, many countries actively promote carbon labeling and low-carbon product certification, and plan to levy carbon tariffs. China’s manufacturing industry accounts for about 30% of the world’s total. A large number of goods are produced in China and consumed in other countries, which not only involve the cross-regional transfer of carbon emissions, but also face green barriers in international trade. **Third**, China’s economy is tilted towards heavy industries, its energy mix is dominated by coal, and its science and technology and basic capabilities are weak, which makes it a daunting challenge to bring about a comprehensive green and low-carbon transformation. That said, China boasts a relatively complete industrial system and comparative advantages. In particular, it is a world leader in renewable energy, with about 33% of the world’s total installed capacity, and over 5 million new energy vehicles ownership, accounting for about 50% of the global total. China’s 5G technology is among the tops in the world, which is conducive to intelligent applications and electrification.

Therefore, to achieve the carbon peak and carbon neutrality is an enormously challenging task that calls for strenuous efforts. On the other hand, it creates great opportunities for the comprehensive green and low-carbon economic and social transformation in China. Taking active climate actions can drive more than RMB 130 trillion investments, which is equivalent to 2%-3% of GDP every year, nothing short of a huge market potential. It can reduce
the “carbon density” of products, improve the quality of economic growth, and secure a competitive edge in international trade. It can also address environmental pollution at the source, and is expected to bring air quality up to the Class A standard (which means the average annual concentration of PM2.5 is 15μg/m³), thus greatly improving the health of the people. This will also add to the inherent impetus for China’s sustainable development.

Second, promoting major transformation and nurturing competitive advantages.

Fifty-six countries have announced their goal of achieving carbon neutrality by the middle of this century, which accounts for nearly 70% of global emissions. Countries will accelerate the industrial and technological revolution that is green and low-carbon. This will inevitably lead to competition among major economies. China’s carbon peak and neutrality drive represents both a broad-based and profound economic and social transformation, and an important opportunity to improve its international competitiveness.

—Adopting a systemic approach by making a top-level design

Climate action involves various aspects of economy and society, and is a big systematic project. It is necessary to adopt a systemic approach, and work out a proper balance between development and emission reduction, overall interests and local interests, as well as short term and medium-to-long term. Pollution and carbon reduction must also be well connected with the security of energy, food, industrial chain and supply chain. Carbon peak and neutrality must fit in the ecological civilization strategy, and
medium and long-term economic and social plans. In the process of green economic and social transformation, carbon reduction will be the strategic priority. As green and low-carbon energy development is the key, pollution and carbon reduction should be synchronized. Efforts must be accelerated to foster an industrial structure, way of production and life, and spatial layout geared towards energy conservation and environmental protection.

To make a top-level design is to formulate targeted and workable policy measures for priority sectors and major issues, and to develop guidelines on carbon peak and neutrality under the leadership of the Central Leading Group on Carbon Peak and Neutrality. Competent authorities must fulfill their due responsibilities and form synergy. At the same time, local authorities must also live up to their duties, set clear goals and tasks, and make action plans in keeping with the realities, so as to achieve carbon peak and neutrality on schedule.

—Applying strategic thinking and maintaining strategic focus

As the largest developing country, China’s per capita GDP has just exceeded US$ 10,000, only 1/6 of that of the United States and 1/3 of that of the European Union. China will peak carbon emissions in less than 10 years, by which time China’s per capita GDP will be far lower than that of developed countries. The EU needs 60 years to move from carbon peak to neutrality and the US 45 years. By comparison, China is striving to complete it within a little more than 30 years.

The next ten years will be crucial for China to achieve carbon peak and neutrality. China must apply strategic thinking,
maintain strategic focus, pursue high-quality, green and low-carbon development that puts ecology first, curb the unplanned development of highly polluting and energy-intensive projects, and make full use of the huge emission reduction potential brought by new economy, new technologies, and new business models, as well as reform and innovation in electricity, industry, transport and construction sectors, transform and upgrade old and new growth drivers, accelerate the building of a clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient energy system, actively develop non-fossil energy, and strictly control coal-fired power projects. Coal consumption will be strictly controlled in the 14th Five-Year Plan Period and steadily reduced in the 15th Five-Year Plan Period. All these will drive high-quality development and green and low-carbon transition in economic and social sectors. China will stay firm in delivering the goal of carbon peak and neutrality, follow the law of economics, and demonstrate its commitment as a big, responsible country through real actions that are taken at its own pace.

—Making breakthroughs in key sectors with an innovative mind

Any country that wants to achieve carbon neutrality must rely on innovation. Those who can think and act innovatively will be among the first to make breakthroughs in key technologies and foster institutional advantages, and will secure a dominant position in rules making on green and low-carbon development, and seize the opportunities in the international market.

According to “Net Zero by 2050: A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector” issued by the International Energy Agency (IEA) in 2021, more than 50% of the key technologies for net zero emissions are not yet mature. Therefore, the key to achieving
carbon peak and neutrality in China lies in independent scientific and technological innovation. It is necessary to formulate the development strategy of low-carbon and zero-carbon technologies, make breakthroughs in cutting-edge low-carbon technologies including high-efficiency solar cells, hydrogen production from renewable energy, controlled nuclear fusion and zero-carbon industrial process transformation, accelerate the research and development and promotion of technologies in smart grid, advanced energy storage, large-scale carbon capture and utilization and storage, and establish and improve the platform for green and low-carbon technology evaluation, trading, and scientific and technological innovation.

Institutional reform and innovation provide important safeguards for realizing carbon peak and neutrality. To this end, the reform of the energy system should be deepened to affirm the role of local grids, micro grids and distributed energy as main market players, and fully liberalize the tariff in competitive sectors. Fiscal and pricing policies should be improved. In addition to increasing input of public fund and encouraging the participation of social capital, China may explore the establishment of a National Fund for Green and Low Carbon Transition, develop innovative green finance products and services, accelerate the building of China Carbon Emission Trade Exchange, improve laws, regulations and the standard measurement system, raise the standards for energy consumption of key products, and establish a unified and standardized carbon accounting system.
Third, setting sights on the larger picture and creating a favorable environment.

Climate change is a crisis that threatens the survival and development of mankind and the well-being of future generations. No country can stay unaffected. Multilateralism and win-win cooperation is the only choice for all countries. China is one of the first to set the goal of carbon peak and neutrality. Other countries have updated their NDCs and carbon neutrality vision. China will continue to promote the multilateral process of global climate governance and create a favorable environment for the green and low-carbon development of all countries.

—Rules-based, fair and reasonable

China will take an active part in international negotiations on climate change, work for positive progress in the Glasgow climate conference to be held this year, and contribute Chinese wisdom and solutions to the comprehensive and accurate implementation of the Paris Agreement on the basis of openness, transparency, wide participation, driving by parties and consensus. First, under the principle of fairness, capability and common but differentiated responsibilities, countries should update their NDCs in keeping with their national conditions and formulate medium and long-term development strategies to achieve carbon neutrality by the middle of this century. Second, balanced progress must be made in mitigation, adaptation, capital and technology. Capacity building of developing countries must be matched with the support of developed countries, which should fulfill their annual financial commitment of US$100 billion. Third, outstanding issues in the negotiations on the establishment of a global carbon market as
stipulated in the implementation guidelines of the Paris Agreement should be resolved as early as possible. A global carbon market should be operational at an early date to protect environmental integrity, prevent carbon leakage, and uphold trade fairness.

—Promoting win-win cooperation through concerted efforts

Europe, the UK, the US, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Brazil and many other countries or regions have committed to achieving their carbon neutrality and net zero emission goals by 2050. Germany went a step further with the goal of realizing climate neutrality by 2045, setting a good example for all countries, especially developed ones. Although countries vary in national conditions, stage of development, and goals, they have much in common in thinking, paths and policies, and face the same challenges in de-carbonizing power and industrial sectors, electrification, intelligent applications, as well as low-carbon and zero-carbon building and transport. In this globalized world, countries can give full play to their comparative advantages and strengthen international exchanges, policy dialogues and practical cooperation. In the spirit of win-win cooperation, China, on the path toward carbon neutrality, should deepen exchanges and cooperation with other countries in green technology, green equipment, green services, green infrastructure, and green finance, lead the global climate governance process, and work with all countries to build a community of life for man and nature.
Visits & Events

The Event Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Dr. Kissinger’s Secret Trip to China Held in Beijing

The Event Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Dr. Henry Kissinger’s Secret Trip to China, hosted by the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) with the cooperation of the National Committee on United States-China Relations (NCUSCR), was held on July 9 at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in Beijing. Chinese Vice President Wang Qishan attended the event in person, Former US Secretary of State Dr. Kissinger participated virtually and they delivered speeches respectively. The event
was chaired by Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA, with the online and offline attendance of over 300 guests from various sectors of China and the US. Ambassador Carla Hills, NCUSCR Honorary Chair and former US Trade Representative, made brief introduction of Dr. Kissinger before he spoke.

Two panel discussions themed respectively “the Memory and Historical Lessons of China-US Relations” and “The
Benefits of China-US Relations from the Perspectives of Various Communities” were held at the event. The panelists are, on the Chinese side, Ms. Tang Wensheng, Advisor of All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, Mr. Lian Zhengbao, former Chinese Ambassador to Namibia, Mr. Xie Yuan, former Vice President of the Chinese People’s Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Mr. Robert Xiao, Vice Chairman of Perfect World Investment & Holding Group, Mr. Calven Wong, Assistant President of Fosun Group, and on the US side, Mr. Winston Lord, former US Ambassador to China, Mr. Chas W. Freeman Jr., former US Assistant Secretary of Defense, Mr. Ben Harburg, Managing Partner at MSA Capital, Mr. Brent Hass, Associate Dean at Yenching Academy of Peking University, and Ms. Yvonne Pei, Senior Vice President for Government Affairs in Greater China of the Walt Disney Company. The first panel was co-moderated by Mr. Wang Guan, Anchor of China Global Television Network (CGTN) and Ms. Jan Berris, NCUSCR Vice President, while the second panel was chaired by Mr. Wang Guan alone.
The event was concluded with the quartets by China National Symphony Orchestra and Philadelphia Orchestra in live and video performances.

The People’s Daily, Xinhua News Agency, China Media Group, China Daily, China News Service, Global Times and Huanqiu.com covered the event on spot.

The 9th World Peace Forum Held in Beijing

Hosted by Tsinghua University and co-organized by the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), the 9th World Peace Forum was held in Beijing online and offline from July 3 to 4. Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi attended the opening ceremony and made a keynote speech. Former Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda Yasuo, former Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, former Afghan President Hamid Karzai, former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd, former President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy, former United
Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and former Tai Deputy Prime Minister Surakiart Sathirathai attended the forum online and delivered video speeches at plenaries.

President Wang Chao of the CPIFA attended the opening ceremony and hosted the first plenary. Vice President Li Huilai also attended the opening ceremony and other relevant activities.

The theme of this year’s forum is “International Security Cooperation in the Post-Pandemic Era: Upholding and Practicing Multilateralism”. About 500 distinguished guests including foreign ambassadors and think-tank scholars participated in the forum online and offline.
Vice President Li Huilai Attends Eco Forum Global Guiyang 2021

Hosted by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Ecology and Environment and Guizhou Provincial Government, the Eco Forum Global 2021 was held in Guiyang online and offline from July 12 to 13. Li Zhanshu, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress of China, attended the opening ceremony and delivered a keynote speech. Foreign Politicians including Serbian Prime Minister Ana Brnabic, Tongan Prime Minister Pohiva Tu’i’ontoa, President of the French Constitutional Council Laurent Fabius, Marshal of the Polish Senate Tomasz Grodzki, Tai Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, Indonesian President’s Special Envoy Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan, former Slovenian President Danilo Turk, former French Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin, former Egyptian Prime Minister Essam Sharaf and former Irish Prime Minister Bertie Ahern, etc, delivered video speeches respectively at the forum’s opening ceremony or
Vice President Li Huilai of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) was invited to attend the forum and delivered a speech at the closing ceremony.

With the theme of “green and low-carbon development, fostering a community of life for man and nature”, the forum includes a series of sub-forums, conferences, exhibitions, and green industry investment activities. Around 500 guests were invited to participate in the events online and offline, including Chinese and foreign government officials, experts, scholars, and heads of international organizations and well-known enterprises.
On June 8, Mme. Shi Ling, Vice President of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), participated in the Governance Experience Sharing for a Common Future:
Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of China-Cyprus Diplomatic Relations Online Forum and gave keynote speech in the session “China-Cyprus: Celebrating 50 years of traditional friendship”.

This forum is co-organized by the Chinese Embassy in Cyprus and the European University Cyprus. Over 20 representatives from both countries, including the President of the House of Representatives of Cyprus Dr. Adamos Adamou and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus Mr. Kornelios S. Korneliou and Chinese Ambassador to Cyprus Mr. Liu Yantao, attended the forum.

**President Wang Chao Gives an Interview to Azerbaijan State Telegraph Agency**

On June 11, Mr. Wang Chao, President of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), gave an interview to Azerbaijan State Telegraph Agency on China-Azerbaijan relations, the Belt and Road cooperation, cooperation between CPIFA and the Nizami Ganjavi International Center (NGIC) and other issues.
President Wang Chao Has a Video Talk with Vice Chairman of the Paulson Institute Deborah Lehr

On June 17, Mr. Wang Chao, President of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), had a video talk with Ms. Deborah Lehr, Vice Chairman of the Paulson Institute, and exchanged views with her on China-US relations and cooperation between two organizations.

The 21st China-ROK Elite Forum Successfully Held

On July 6, the 21st China-ROK Elite Forum co-sponsored by the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) and the 21st Century Korea-China Leaders Society (21C KCLS) was successfully held online. The Chinese and Korean delegations were respectively headed by Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA and Mr. Kim Hankyu, Chairman of 21C KCLS, who delivered opening remarks. Mr. Cai Wu, former Cultural Minister of China and Yun Byungse, former Foreign Minister of ROK delivered keynote speeches at the opening ceremony. Delegates of the two sides had candid and in-depth discussion on the topics of “Future of Northeast Asian Situation and Regional Cooperation” and “China-ROK Cooperation in the Post-Pandemic Era”.

About 20 delegates attended the forum. The Chinese
delegation includes Amb. Ning Fukui, former Chinese Ambassador to ROK, Dr. Zhao Jinping, researcher of the Research Department of Foreign Economic Relations of Development Research Center of the State Council, Prof. Jiang Ruiping, former Vice President of the China Foreign Affairs University, and other experts from the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation of the Ministry of Commerce, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations and the Peking University. The ROK delegation includes Lee Taeshik, former ROK Ambassador to the US, Park Joonwoo, Vice Chairman of 21C KCLS and former Director-General of the Sejong Institute, Shin Wonsik, National Assembly Member of the People Power Party, and former government officials as well as professors from universities.
Vice President Ou Boqian Addresses the 24th Eurasian Economic Summit Organized by Marmara Group Strategic and Social Research Foundation of Turkey

The 24th Eurasian Economic Summit organized by the Marmara Group Strategic and Social Research Foundation was held from July 8 to 9 via video-link. Under the theme of “Humanity Deserves Better — The New World after the Corona Virus”, nearly 70 participants from 41 countries including high-level dignitaries, experts and scholars shared views on topics such as economy, energy, the Belt and Road Initiative and climate change. More than 80,000 people followed the summit online.

Amb. Ou Boqian, Vice President of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), attended the summit and delivered a speech on globalization and green development.
CPIFA and NCUSCR Co-host the Virtual Visit of the US Congressional Staff Delegation on Digital Economy

On July 22, the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) and the National Committee on United States-China Relations (NCUSCR) co-hosted the Virtual Visit of US Congressional Staff Delegation on Digital Economy by organizing a video discussion between 14 US Congressional Staffers and 3 Chinese experts, namely Prof. Li Xiaodong, Director of the Center for Internet Governance at Tsinghua University, Prof. Shen Yi, Director of the Research Center for the Global Cyberspace Governance at Fudan University, and Dr. Lu Chuanying, Secretary General of the Cyberspace International Governance Research
Center of Shanghai Institutes for International Studies. Ambassador Zhao Weiping, Vice President of the CPIFA, chaired the meeting.

**Vice President Ou Boqian Attends the 3rd 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 3rd meeting of China-ASEAN Vision Group on August 4 and shared ideas on strengthening Socio-Cultural Cooperation between China and ASEAN.

**Vice President Shi Ling Attends the Webinar on “70 Years of Pakistan-China Friendship”**

On August 10, Vice President Shi Ling of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) attended the webinar on “70 years of Pakistan-China Friendship”, jointly organized by Understanding China Forum (UCF), Regional Integration Centre of University of the Punjab, and Pakistan Study Centre of Peking University. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Nong Rong, Former Foreign Minister of Pakistan Inam-ul-Haq and experts and scholars
from University of the Punjab, Sargodha University and Peking University, etc. attended the seminar, exchanging ideas on the future development of China-Pakistan relations and construction of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.

**CPIFA & 21C KCLS co-organize a Video Meeting Between Chinese Scholars and Young Members from Korean National Assembly**

On August 25, the Chinese people’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) and the 21st Century Korea-China Leaders Society (21C KCLS) co-organized a video meeting between 6 young members from Korean National Assembly and Chinese
scholars. Mr. Wang Chao, President of the CPIFA and Mr. Kim Han Kyu, Chairman of 21C KCLS, delivered opening remarks respectively. Ms. Shi Ling, Vice President of the CPIFA, chaired the meeting. The participants exchanged candid and in-depth ideas on China-Korean relationship and the situations on the Korean Peninsula.

Totally 13 young politicians and experts attended the discussion. The Chinese side includes H.E. Qiu Guohong, former Chinese Ambassador to ROK, and the scholars from the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, namely Vice President Hu Jiping, Dr. Yuan Chong and Dr. Liu Tiancong.

**Vice President Shi Ling Meets with Minister of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in China**

On August 27, Vice President Shi Ling of the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) met with Minister Kang Sang-wook of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea (ROK) in China. The two sides exchanged views on the Committee for Future Development of China-ROK Relations as well as people-to-people and cultural exchanges between China and ROK.
守护世界和平，推动人类进步
——在第九届世界和平论坛开幕式上的主旨演讲

2021年7月3日，北京

王毅 国务委员兼外交部长

各位来宾，朋友们：

很高兴来到清华大学出席今天的世界和平论坛。今年是论坛成立十周年。十年来，论坛顺应时代潮流，求解时代难题，为增进中外理解、促进世界和平贡献智慧，日益成为具有全球影响力的思想交流平台。首先，我对论坛取得的成绩和本届论坛召开表示热烈祝贺！

就在两天前，我们隆重重庆祝了中国共产党的百年华诞。习近平总书记发表重要讲话，深刻总结了中国共产党领导人民百年奋斗的伟大成就，庄严宣布实现全面建成小康社会的第一个百年目标，昂首迈进全面建成社会主义现代化强国的第二个百年征程。习近平总书记回顾历史，展望未来，强调中国共产党关注人类前途命运，同世界上一切进步力量携手前进。

一百年来，中国共产党始终坚持和平发展，不懈维护世界和平稳定。中华民族传承和平和睦和谐的理念，中国共产党把和平发展合作共赢写在自己的旗帜上。无论是抗日战争期间积极推动建立反法西斯国际统一战线，还是新中国成立后奉行独立自主的和平外交政策，无论是倡导和平共处五项原则，还是准确把握和平与发展的时代主题，中国共产党坚持走和平发展道路，坚持永不称霸、不搞扩张、不谋求势力范围，既通过维护世界和平发展自己，又通过自身发展促进世界和平。

一百年来，中国共产党始终坚持公平正义，不懈推动人类自由解放。中国共产党从诞生之日起，就为追求公平正义、实现人类解
放而奔走奋斗。从第一个反帝反封建民主革命纲领，到上世纪六七十年代不遗余力支持亚非拉国家民族解放运动，从在联合国等国际舞台上坚持为发展中国家仗义执言，到坚决顶住单边主义、霸凌行径的逆流，中国共产党永远站在公平正义一边。无论什么时候，我们都坚持国家不分大小、强弱、贫富一律平等，反对强加于人、反对干涉内政、反对以强凌弱；坚持国际关系应实现民主化，世界上的事应由各国人民商量着办，不能谁的拳头大谁就说了算，坚持公理必将战胜强权。

一百年来，中国共产党始终坚持合作共赢，不懈促进各国共同发展。历史充分说明，中国的发展离不开世界，世界的发展也离不开中国。从建设“开放型经济”到共建“一带一路”，从加大对发展中国家的援助，到推动疫后世界经济复苏，中国共产党提出并坚持互利共赢的开放战略，以合作消弭对抗，以共赢取代零和，以中国的新发展为世界提供新机遇。中国特色社会主义的成功实践形成了中国式现代化新道路，提供了发展中国家走向现代化的新选择，为世界发展贡献了中国智慧和中国方案。

百年初心历久弥坚，百年征程波澜壮阔。中国产生了共产党，不仅深刻改变了中华民族的前途命运，也深刻改变了世界发展的趋势格局。在迈向第二个百年奋斗目标的新征程上，中国共产党将为人类进步事业和世界和平安全做出新的更大贡献。

各位朋友，

当前，世界正处在一个特殊的历史时期。世纪疫情和百年变局交织共振，多边主义同单边主义激烈博弈，全球治理体系正经历前所未有的深刻调整，国际和平安全正面临前所未有的严重挑战。本届论坛以“后疫情时代的国际安全合作：维护和践行多边主义”为主题，契合当下形势，深具现实意义。

纵观当今世界发生的各种对抗冲突和治理困境，追根究底，还是在于多边主义的理念没有得到有效维护，以联合国宪章为基础的国际准则没有得到充分尊重。维护并践行真正的多边主义，是解决当今世界错综复杂问题，有效应对各类传统和非传统安全挑战的正确方向，是打破零和博弈，抵制单边霸凌，真正实现持久和平与共同安全的必由之路。

首先，为了世界的和平与安全，我们要共同应对迫在眉睫的全球性挑战。

当务之急是紧上构筑抵御病毒的“免疫长城”，早日战胜新冠肺炎疫情。疫情仍在全球肆虐，严重威胁全球76亿人类的健康和生命。各国应当秉持人类卫生健康共同体理念，超越政治歧见，毫无保留地开展国际抗疫合作。针对日益突出的疫苗接种不平衡问题，我们必须坚决反对“疫苗民族主义”，解决好疫苗产能
和分配问题，支持世卫组织推进“新冠肺炎疫苗实施计划”，弥合全球“免疫鸿沟”。中国提出并坚决履行疫苗作为全球公共产品的庄重承诺，在自身疫苗需求巨大情况下，仍然克服困难，向全球提供了超过4.8亿剂疫苗，覆盖近100个有需要的国家。下一步我们将继续竭尽所能，不断提高疫苗在发展中国家的可及性和可负担性。病毒溯源是一个严肃的科学问题，是世界各国的共同义务，应当在全球范围展开。中方始终本着开放、透明态度参与国际合作，并已经在认真分析研究的基础上，同世卫组织共同发布了联合专家组溯源报告。在这个问题上，必须坚决反对各种政治化、标签化、污名化的企图，必须支持医学专家和科研人员本着专业精神在多国多地全面展开，这样才能真正为预防下一次大流行提供必要的经验借鉴。

全球环境治理面临困难，气候变化成为重大挑战。国际社会要以前所未有的雄心和行动，共同构建“人与自然生命共同体”，共促人与自然和谐共生。中国正致力于转变发展方式，建设绿水青山的生态文明社会。最近，云南大象北迁的故事向世界分享了“成吨的可爱”，从一个侧面展现了中国环保理念的提升、人与自然的和谐。中国将力争兑现2030年前碳达峰、2060年前碳中和的承诺。同时，中国也应承担共同但有区别的责任，全面有效落实气候变化《巴黎协定》，发达国家尤其要补齐欠账，切实向发展中国家提供资金、技术、能力建设支持。中国将承办《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会，我们希望同各方一道，为推动生物多样性、保护全球生态作出新贡献。

日本福岛核电站事故污染水处置，事关全球海洋生态环境和各国人民生命健康。这一问题的处理应当也必须在阳光下运行。日本政府应当充分倾听国际社会合理关切，在同利益攸关方和国际机构协商一致之前，不得擅自向太平洋排放核污染水。今年是日本挑起太平洋战争80周年。希望日方认真反省历史，做出负责任的选择。

近年来，恐怖主义等非传统安全挑战日益突出。国际社会要加强协调，突出重点、综合施策、标本兼治，全面落实联合国有关反恐战略及决议，尤其要积极采取去极端化举措，铲除恐怖主义产生的根源。中国新疆一度饱受恐怖主义和极端思潮侵害。近年来，新疆地区依法推进预防性反恐和去极端化工作，取得显著成效，已连续4年多未再发生暴恐案件。中国的反恐成绩获得了国际社会的广泛认同和肯定，任何造谣抹黑在事实和真相面前都是苍白无力的。反恐和去极端化不能搞双重标准，更不能与特定国家、民族和宗教挂钩。

第二，为了世界的和平与安全，我们要共同推进全球热点问题的政治解决。习近平主席指出，“天下并不太平，和平需要保卫”。疫情给一些国家和地区
区带来新的动荡，热点问题暗烬复燃，地缘政治重新抬头，世界和平难言稳固。中国愿为地区和全球的和平承担应尽的责任，发挥建设性作用。

在阿富汗问题上，最紧迫的是保持局势稳定，防止生战生乱。当前，阿富汗局势处在极为重要的关头，再次面临战与和、乱与治的严峻挑战。美国作为阿富汗问题的始作俑者，应当以负责任的方式确保局势平稳过渡，不能甩锅推责，一走了之。不能因撤生乱，因撤生战。作为山水相连的友好近邻，中国始终坚定支持“阿人主导、阿人所有”的阿富汗和平和解进程。中方最近就此提出五点建议，核心是希望阿富汗各方以国家和人民利益为重，保持内部谈判势头，尽快明确实现和解的路线图和时间表，共同打造广泛包容的未来政治架构。我们愿同地区国家和国际社会共同努力，推动和平和解进程，增强阿富汗发展重建内生动力，逐步实现和平与发展良性循环。

在缅甸问题上，最核心的是推动内部对话，实现政治和解。缅甸民主转型进程遭遇波折，从根本上讲是内政问题，应在宪法和法律框架下，尽快通过对话协商政治解决，避免再度发生暴力事件，尽早恢复国家社会稳定。国际社会应该切实尊重缅甸的主权和人民的选择，多做有助于弥合分歧的事情，避免单边制裁和不当介入。作为胞波兄弟，中国由衷希望缅甸和平稳定，坚定支持东盟以东盟方式推动缅甸局势早日实现“软着陆”，愿共同向缅甸提供抗疫和经济等援助，也将继续利用自身同缅甸各方的友好关系积极开展沟通斡旋。

在半岛核问题上，最重要的是坚持平等对话与和平解决的大方向。半岛核问题延宕近30年，几经曲折反复。我们始终认为，对话谈判、和平解决是根本原则，分阶段、同步走是必行之策，并行推进半岛无核化和建立和平机制是正确途径。中方重视朝美双方近期释放的信息，支持一切有利于维护半岛对话缓和势头的言行。美方应反省几十年来对朝鲜持续施加的军事威胁与压力，正视并解决朝鲜的合理关切。考虑到朝方在无核化和缓和局势方面已经采取的措施，美方应拿出诚意，做出回应。联合国安理会也应适时启动对朝制裁决议可逆条款，助力朝方改善经济民生状况。半岛的事是中国家门口的事，中方将一如既往发挥建设性作用，直到半岛实现长治久安。

在巴以问题上，最根本的是还巴勒斯坦人民一个迟迟没有到来的公道正义。没有正义的根基，就难以构筑持久的和平。“两国方案”是国际社会的共识，也是公道正义的体现，只有在“两国方案”基础上尽快重启和谈，巴勒斯坦问题才能得到公正的解决，中东地区才能实现持久的和平。今年5月，巴以爆发2014年以来最严重的冲突，中国作为安理会轮值主席，推动安理会五次审议并最终发表主席谈话，呼吁各方遵守全面停火，向巴勒斯坦人提供援助。在此，我愿再次敦促
有关国家切实采取公正立场，摒弃一己私利，拿出良知和勇气，在重建信任、劝和促谈、人道援助等方面发挥应有的作用。中国将始终心系中东和平，继续秉持公理道义。

在伊朗核问题上，最关键的是美方尽快做出重返全面协议的决断。伊核全面协议历经13年艰苦谈判而成，是多边主义的重要成果，是对话协商解决争端的经典范例。美国单方面退出伊核全面协议，并对伊朗“极限施压”，这是当前伊核危机的根源。“解铃还须系铃人”，美方理应纠正错误，首先全面、干净、彻底取消对伊朗以及第三方的非法单边制裁，换取伊方相向而行，推动谈判实现突破。中方将继续建设性参与伊核谈判，推动伊核全面协议重返正轨，同时也将坚定维护自身的正当合法权益。伊核危机管控应当与海湾安全统筹考虑。中方已经倡议设立海湾安全对话平台，旨在探讨解决各方合理安全关切，我们愿就此同各方保持密切沟通。

第三，为了世界的和平与安全，我们要共同反对一切人为制造分裂对抗的危险做法。

今年是冷战结束30年。冷战没有赢家，世界受害弥深。历史和现实反复告诫我们，一个分裂的世界无法应对人类共同挑战，一个对立的世界将给人类带来灾难。我们必须坚决抵制煽动对抗、制造分裂的行径，必须彻底扫清影响国际地区和平安全的障碍。

我们要旗帜鲜明地反对集团对抗。零和博弈是冷战思维，早已不符合各国求和平、谋发展、促合作的普遍期待。推行旨在集团对抗的“印太战略”，是要打造地缘争夺的“小圈子”，是冷战思维的复辟，是历史的倒退，应该被扫进垃圾堆。重温冷战霸权的旧梦并不能赢得未来，更无法“重建更美好世界”。各国应当共同构建相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系。

我们要旗帜鲜明地反对强权政治。动辄声称维护“基于规则的国际秩序”，并以此向别国施压，是强权政治的翻版。实际上是把自己的意志和标准强加于人，用少数国家的帮规取代普遍接受的国际法则。到底基于的是什么“规则”，维护的是什么“秩序”，必须明确界定，不能语焉不详。中国的立场十分鲜明。那就是，各国共同认可的体系只能是以联合国为核心的国际体系，各国共同维护的秩序只能是以国际法为基础的国际秩序，各国共同遵守的规则只能是以联合国宪章宗旨和原则为基础的国际关系基本准则。

我们要旗帜鲜明地反对干涉别国内政。尊重主权和领土完整，互不干涉内政是联合国宪章中的规定，是重要的国际关系基本准则，是确保世界和平稳定的基石，也是发展中国家维护自身安全、实现自主发展的保障。中国从不干涉别国内
政，从不阻挠别国发展，我们也绝不接受任何国家干涉中国的内政，阻挠中国的发展。今天的中国，早已不是一百年前的中国。任何人、任何势力都不要低估中国人民捍卫国家主权、安全、发展利益的坚定意志和强大能力。

台湾是中国领土不可分割的一部分，这是国际社会公认的基本事实。推进祖国和平统一进程，是中国政府始终坚持的既定方针。一段时间以来，美国一些势力试图在台湾问题上铤而走险，不断纵容和鼓励台独分裂势力。这是极其错误和危险的！我们要正告这些势力，实现国家完全统一，是任何人都阻挡不了的历史潮流，是任何外部势力都无法撼动的时代大势。

过去几年，香港社会乱象频生，暴恐行径横行，主要根源就是当地一些政治力量勾结外国势力，公然鼓吹“港独”，对中国的国家安全和香港的“一国两制”构成严重威胁。中央政府不可能坐视不理，香港也不应当持续动乱。及时推进香港国家安全立法，完善相关特区选举制度，完全正当，合法合理。香港法治得以恢复健全，“一国两制”必将行稳致远。

各位朋友，

“自强不息、厚德载物”，这句清华大学的校训，体现了中华民族的进取精神和宽广胸怀，也十分契合中国作为负责任大国为人类作出更大贡献的抱负担当。面对全人类的共同挑战，中国将弘扬全人类共同价值，坚持真正的多边主义，积极践行新安全观，与各国一道，守护世界的和平与安全，推动建设一个持久和平、普遍安全的世界！

谢谢大家！
库雷希外长阁下，
女士们，先生们，朋友们：
大家好！萨拉姆－阿莱贡（Asalam Alekum）！

很高兴今天出席中国和巴基斯坦建交70周年庆祝活动启动仪式。首先，我谨代表中国政府，对两国建交70周年表示热烈祝贺，向长期致力于促进中巴友好交往的各界朋友表示衷心感谢！

正如中国的老一辈领导人周恩来总理所说，中巴两国人民的友好交往可以追溯到历史的黎明时刻。2000多年前的古丝绸之路就已把两国人民紧密联系在一起。跨越千年的往来为当代中巴关系发展提供了历史和文明的滋养。1951年5月21日，新生不久的中华人民共和国和巴基斯坦伊斯兰共和国摒弃意识形态藩篱，冲破冷战“铁幕”，正式建立外交关系，为中巴友好开启了历史新篇。

七十载和衷共济，中巴两国始终彼此信任、相互支持。无论是新中国克服外部封锁、打开外交局面的关键时刻，还是巴基斯坦面对国家危难、捍卫民族尊严的重要关头，中巴都坚定站在一起。在两国历届领导人和各界人士的精心培育下，中巴友谊逐渐成长为参天大树，深深扎根于两国民众心中，成为两国最珍贵的战略资产。2015年，习近平主席对巴基斯坦进行历史性国事访问，两国领导人共同将中巴关系提升为“全天候战略合作伙伴关系”，为双方确立了构建新时代更紧密命运共同体的战略目标。

七十载栉风沐雨，中巴两国始终患难与共，真诚互助。无论是2008年中国经受汶川特大地震，2010年巴基斯坦遭遇特大洪灾，还是去年以来的新冠肺炎疫情，中巴两国都在第一时间互施援手，共克时艰。今年1月底，中国向巴方提供首批50万剂新冠疫苗援助。
巴基斯坦成为第一个接受中国疫苗外援的国家，充分彰显了中巴之间特殊的铁杆友谊。

七十载同心协力，中巴两国始终砥砺前行，共谋发展。巴基斯坦是南亚国家中第一个承认中国市场经济地位、第一个同中国签署自由贸易协定的国家。从喀喇昆仑公路到瓜达尔港，从塔克西拉重型机械厂到卡拉奇2期、3期核电站，从瓜达尔中巴博爱医疗急救中心到拉合尔橙线，一个又一个标志性项目见证了中巴务实合作的扎实进展。特别是经过几年的不懈努力，两国构建起以中巴经济走廊为中心，以瓜达尔港、交通基础设施、能源、产业为重点的“1+4”合作布局，正在取得丰硕成果。在双方确定的70个走廊早期收获项目中，已经有46个项目启动或完成，总投资额高达254亿美元，为巴方创造大量就业岗位，为巴经济社会发展增添了强劲动力。

各位朋友，

当前，百年大变局和世纪大疫情交织叠加，全球经济陷入深度衰退，世界各国都在经历一场“大考”。新形势下，不断巩固和拓展中巴全天候战略合作伙伴关系，不仅符合两国人民的共同利益，也有利于地区乃至全球的稳定与发展。中巴要以庆祝建交70周年为契机，开展更高水平、更广范围、更深层次的合作，加快构建新时代更加紧密的中巴命运共同体。

我们要深化政治互信。双方要继续在涉及彼此核心利益和重大关切的问题上坚定相互支持，就重大战略性问题加强沟通协作，并肩应对国际地区形势变化和各种风险挑战。

我们要坚持互利共赢。双方要坚定推进中巴经济走廊建设，打造工业、农业、科技、民生、第三方合作等新增长点，进一步增强巴基斯坦的可持续发展能力，让中巴合作发展成果更好惠及两国人民。

我们要传承世代友好。双方要办好丰富多彩的建交70周年庆祝活动，推动两国社会各界，尤其是青年一代，更加踊跃地参与到中巴友好交流活动中来，不断增进两国人民的了解和友谊，不断壮大传承中巴友好的新兴力量。

我们要践行多边主义。双方要坚定支持开放包容、反对封闭排他，坚定支持大小国家一律平等、反对霸权主义和强权政治，坚定支持协商合作、反对冲突对抗，为解决地区热点问题，推进国际反恐合作，乃至构建人类命运共同体作出新的贡献。

最后，祝愿中巴全天候战略合作伙伴关系更上层楼，祝愿中巴友谊万古长青。

谢谢！

05
庆祝巴中友谊七十周年

2021年3月2日

库雷希  巴基斯坦外交部长

1951年5月21日，是巴基斯坦历史进程中的一个关键时刻。这一天，巴基斯坦与中华人民共和国正式建立外交关系。经过70年不断发展壮大，巴中关系已达到现代国家关系史上少有的高度。作为铁杆兄弟，两国总是在艰难时刻站在一起，建立了“全天候战略合作伙伴关系”。

巴中两国山水相连，历史相通，同属亚洲大家庭，友好交往的历史远远超出正式建交的时间。在古代，法显、玄奘等许多中国僧侣和苦行者翻越喜马拉雅山，来到巴基斯坦著名的佛教讲经所，学习佛教的传统和教义。

1955年万隆会议期间，穆罕默德·阿里·博格拉总理和周恩来总理举行会晤，这是两国领导人之间的首次最高级别接触，深化了两国之间联系，为侯赛因·沙希德·苏拉瓦底总理和周恩来总理成功互访铺平了道路。1963年，两国签署边界协定，成为双边关系中一个重要里程碑，极大地增强了两国互信，为建立更加紧密的伙伴关系奠定了坚实基础。此后不久，巴基斯坦国有的国际航空公司（PIA）开通了中国航线，成为非共产主义国家中第一家运营中国航线的航空公司。

毛泽东主席、周恩来总理等中国伟大领导人为推进两国关系发展发挥了关键作用，两国历代领导人和广大人民也持续为此作出宝贵贡献。70年来，我们秉持相互信任、相互支持、相互理解的原则，建立起不可动摇的友好关系。

1971年，巴基斯坦促成了时任美国总统国家安全事务助理亨利·基辛格对北京的秘密访问，启动了中美关系正常化，改变了历史的进程。
两国克服冷战和复杂地缘政治环境的挑战，扩大在多边机构合作。巴基斯坦是1971年恢复中华人民共和国在联合国合法席位的坚定支持者。

两国在涉及彼此核心利益的问题上相互支持。巴基斯坦坚持“一个中国”政策，在涉疆、涉港、南海、台湾、涉藏等问题上支持中国。中国一直与巴基斯坦站在一起，支持巴方战略、经济和发展要务。

中国在查谟和克什米尔问题上发挥了重要作用，一贯支持巴基斯坦公正原则立场。中方强调，这一争议是“《联合国宪章》、相关安理会决议以及巴印两国之间的双边协议确定的客观事实。任何单方面改变克什米尔地区现状的行为都是非法的、无效的”。巴基斯坦同样坚定支持中国在中印边界问题上的立场，支持促进地区和平与稳定的正义事业。

高层交往是两国关系的一个重要特征，双方借此就共同关心的问题开展推心置腹的沟通。为了进一步巩固和深化双边关系，伊姆兰·汗总理于2018年和2019年访问中国。我本人也多次访华。我们期待今年在巴基斯坦接待习近平主席到访，希望此访为增进久经考验的巴中伙伴关系埋下更加蓬勃发展的种子。

伊姆兰·汗总理高度称赞中国取得的巨大成就，希望学习中国的减贫和发展模式，他本人的改革议程与习近平主席治国理政思想享有共鸣。

巴基斯坦支持习近平主席提出的“一带一路”伟大倡议，这一倡议已成为互联互通建设和全球发展的枢纽。作为“一带一路”的旗舰项目，中巴经济走廊必将成为“一带一路”的高质量发展典范，加速经济一体化和区域互联互通。巴方各政治派别都认可中巴经济走廊对巴基斯坦国家发展具有不可或缺的重要作用，支持走廊建设上已形成完全共识。

当前，中巴经济走廊已成功完成第一阶段建设，正在进入高质量发展的第二阶段，将聚焦工业、农业和社会经济发展。我们希望走廊项下的经济特区能够为巴基斯坦的工业化进程增添活力，进而刺激巴经济取得更大发展。我们鼓励中国企业家到这些经济特区投资兴业。

在中国发生新冠肺炎疫情后，巴基斯坦立即向中国捐赠必要医疗物资，支持中国抗击疫情。巴基斯坦总统阿里夫·阿尔维博士于2020年3月访问北京，表达对中国政府和人民的坚定支持。

当疫情在巴基斯坦蔓延时，中国向我们提供慷慨援助。习近平主席作出特别指示，派遣一支抗疫医疗专家组奔赴巴基斯坦，向巴方运送超过60架次的救援物资。中国人民解放军也派出一支医疗专家组，帮助我们控制疫情。

巴基斯坦支持习近平主席关于“中国疫苗研发完成后将作为全球公共产品”的宣示。巴中疫苗合作进展十分顺利，康希诺疫苗在巴三期临床试验刚刚结束。
中国政府向巴基斯坦提供了50万剂国药疫苗，以保护方一线医疗工作者的生命，我们对此深表感谢。巴基斯坦人民将永远记住中国展现的兄弟深情。

中国是巴基斯坦最大的贸易和投资伙伴。多年来，巴中双边贸易有了长足发展，但双方还需努力把贸易潜力全部发挥出来。中国对农产品、乳制品、家禽、水产品和肉制品市场需求巨大。巴中双方正在制订一项全面农业合作行动计划。

中国是世界科技领域的领头羊之一。我们希望深化双方在人工智能、云计算等前沿领域的合作。

我们开展了强有力的防务合作，包括高层军事交流、机制化防务与安全对话、联合演习、人员培训以及军工军贸合作。

两国人文交流取得积极进展，前景良好。目前，有28000多名巴基斯坦留学生在中国学习，他们将从中国先进的教育系统受益良多。两国建立了7对友好省份和13对友好城市关系。中国国内不同大学共成立了7家巴基斯坦研究中心和11个乌尔都语专业学科，巴基斯坦国内成立了4所孔子学院，这些机构正在为促进两国之间的文化理解发挥积极作用。

在巴中建交70周年的特殊时刻，我们庆祝两国之间的历史渊源，致敬老一辈领导人为建立巴中特殊友谊所作贡献，并郑重表明在继承70年发展成就基础上作出更大努力的决心。巴基斯坦计划在这一年举办一系列活动，以纪念这一历史性年份，激励青年一代更好了解巴中关系所具有的生机、深度及重要历史意义。

21世纪需要一种新的范式，以应对新挑战，迎接新机遇。巴基斯坦和中国有着共同愿景，致力于改变我们所处地区的命运，摆脱冲突和意识形态差异，共同维护和平、发展与繁荣。

正如习近平主席2015年4月访问巴基斯坦期间，在巴议会演讲时所说，巴中关系“比山高，比海深，比蜜甜”。

最后，我愿重申，巴基斯坦将继续坚定致力于打造新时代更加紧密的中巴命运共同体，让两国关系更加牢不可破。
中国碳中和之路

解振华  中国气候变化事务特使

当今世界正处于百年未有之大变局，未来十年是气候行动重塑全球政治经济格局的关键时期。我国承诺力争2030年前二氧化碳达到峰值、2060年前实现碳中和，意味着要完成全球最高碳排放强度降幅，要用全球历史上最短时间实现从碳达峰到碳中和，必须以习近平生态文明思想为指导，对标社会主义现代化强国建设，把握大趋势、推动大变革、构建大格局，走出一条彰显责任担当、发展竞争优势、营造良好环境的碳中和之路。

一、把握大趋势，彰显责任担当

气候变化是不争的科学事实，是紧迫而严峻的现实危机，绿色低碳转型已成全球大势所趋，是未来经济、科技、制度竞争的新高地。习近平总书记多次强调，应对气候变化不是别人要我们做，而是我们自己要做，是我国可持续发展的内在要求，是推动构建人类命运共同体的责任担当。

——基于科学，展现大国决心

政府间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC）五次大规模科学评估表明，当前全球气温已比工业化前升高出1.0℃左右（0.8-1.2℃），主要由人类活动引起，如果不采取更多减缓和适应行动，本世纪末有可能达到3℃、4℃甚至更高。全球适应委员会等国际机构报告指出，2020年气候变化灾害带来的全球经济损失超过3000亿美元，到2030年，将有超过1.2亿人口因气候变化陷入绝对贫困。

我国是易受气候变化影响的国家。1991—2020年，因气象灾害造成的直接经济损失达2400多亿元，死亡人数近3000人。如果温升
达到3℃、4℃，周边海平面将可能上升1米，而沿海地区集中了40%以上的人口和50%以上的GDP，必将遭受严重的经济社会损失。

党中央、国务院高度重视应对气候变化工作，统筹国内国际两个大局，实施积极应对气候变化国家战略。习近平总书记多次在重要国际场合强调《巴黎协定》代表了全球绿色低碳转型的大方向，作出一系列重大宣示，展现我国气候雄心和决心，为全球气候治理进程注入了强大的政治推动力，得到国际社会高度赞誉。

从我国落实自主贡献的实践看，与2005年相比，我国2020年单位GDP碳强度下降了48.4%，相当于减少二氧化碳排放约57.9亿吨，相应减少二氧化硫约1200万吨、氮氧化物约1150万吨，森林蓄积量增加约51亿立方米，同期GDP增长4倍，实现农村贫困人口全部脱贫，人均寿命增加5.5岁，既超额完成对外承诺的应对气候变化行动目标，又很好实现了气候行动与经济环境协同发展。

——基于国情，增强内生动力

碳达峰碳中和是党中央经过深思熟虑作出的重大决策，实现目标需付出巨大努力。一是我国二氧化碳排放量大，占全球排放量的28%，超过美、欧、日的总和，人均碳排放6.5吨，高于全球平均水平。二是在低碳、零碳约束下，不少国家积极推进碳标签、低碳产品认证制度，酝酿征收碳关税。我国制造业占全球比重约为30%，大量商品在我国生产、在他国消费，既承担了跨区域转移的“隐含碳”，又面临国际贸易绿色壁垒。三是我国产业结构偏重、能源结构偏煤、科技及基础能力偏弱，实现全面绿色低碳转型面临巨大挑战。与此同时，我国又拥有较完整的产业基础和比较优势，特别是可再生能源发展走在世界前列，装机总量约占全球33%，新能源汽车保有量超过500万辆，约占全球50%，5G技术世界领先，为智能化电气化奠定了有利基础。

因此，实现碳达峰碳中和目标，虽然面临巨大困难挑战，需要付出艰苦努力，但也为我国经济社会全面绿色低碳转型带来重大机遇。采取积极气候行动，可以带动130多万亿元投资，相当于每年GDP的2%—3%，市场潜力巨大；可以降低产品“碳密度”，提高经济增长的质量，在国际贸易中保持竞争优势；还可以从源头解决环境污染问题，有望实现环境空气质量一级标准（PM2.5年均浓度15微克/立方米），大幅提高民众健康水平。这也是我国可持续发展的内生动力。

二、推动大变革，发展竞争优势

全球已有56个国家宣布到本世纪中叶实现碳中和，约占全球排放的近70%，各国将加快推动以绿色低碳为特征的产业革命和技术变革，必将引发世界主要经济
体的竞争博弈。我国实现碳达峰碳中和，既是一场广泛而深刻的经济社会变革，也是提高国际竞争力的重要契机。

——坚持系统思维，做好顶层设计

气候行动涉及经济社会各个领域，是一项大的系统工程，要坚持系统思维，处理好发展与减排、整体和局部、短期和中长期的关系，处理好减污降碳与能源安全、粮食安全、产业链供应链安全的关系，把碳达峰碳中和纳入生态文明建设总体布局、融入经济社会发展中长期规划，以经济社会发展全面绿色转型为引领，以降碳为重点战略方向，以能源绿色低碳发展为关键，推动减污降碳协同增效，加快形成节约资源和保护环境的产业结构、生产方式、生活方式、空间格局。

做好顶层设计，就是要在中央碳达峰碳中和工作领导小组的统一领导下，针对重点领域、重要环节、重大问题，研究提出有针对性和可操作性的政策举措，出台碳达峰碳中和指导性文件，有关部门按职责任务分工全力推进，形成合力；同时，压实地方责任，明确目标任务，根据实际制定并实施行动方案，确保如期实现碳达峰碳中和。

——坚持战略思维，保持战略定力

作为世界上最大的发展中国家，我国人均GDP刚刚超过1万美元，只有美国的1/6，欧盟的1/3。不到10年的时间实现碳达峰，届时人均GDP将远低于发达国家达峰时的水平。从碳达峰到碳中和，欧盟大体需要60年，美国要45年，而我国则要力争30多年实现。

未来十年是我国实现碳达峰碳中和的关键时期。必须坚持战略思维，保持战略定力，对内坚定不移走生态优先、绿色低碳的高质量发展道路，坚决遏制“两高”项目盲目发展，充分挖掘新经济、新技术、新业态以及电力、工业、交通、建筑等领域改革创新带来的巨大减排潜力，促进新旧动能转换升级，加快构建清洁低碳安全高效能源体系，积极发展非化石能源，严控煤电项目，“十四五”时期严控煤炭消费增长，“十五五”时期逐步减少，倒逼高质量发展和经济社会发展全面绿色低碳转型。对外坚守碳达峰碳中和目标底线不动摇，遵循经济规律，按自身节奏、用实际行动展现负责任大国形象。

——坚持创新思维，确保重点突破

任何一个国家，要实现碳中和，都必须依靠创新。谁更具创新思维、更有创新能力，谁能率先突破关键技术、形成制度优势，谁就会取得绿色低碳发展的规则主导权，抢占国际市场先机。

国际能源署2021年发布的《2050净零排放：全球能源行动路线图》显示，超过50%的净零排放关键技术尚未成熟。因此，我国实现碳达峰碳中和，关键在于自
主科技创新，要积极谋划低碳零碳科技发展战略，推进高效率太阳能电池、可再生能源制氢、可控核聚变、零碳工业流程再造等低碳前沿技术攻关，加快智能电网技术、先进储能技术、规模化碳捕集利用和封存技术等研发和推广，建立完善绿色低碳技术评估、交易体系和科技创新服务平台。

体制改革和制度创新是实现碳达峰碳中和的重要保障，应全面深化能源体制改革，明确局域网、微电网和分布式电源的市场主体地位，全面放开竞争性环节电价等；完善财税价格政策，在加大公共资金投入、鼓励社会资本参与的同时，研究设立国家绿色低碳转型基金，创新绿色金融产品和服务，加快建设和全国碳排放权交易市场；健全法律法规，完善标准与质量体系，提升重点产品碳排放限额要求，建立统一规范的碳核算体系。

三、构建大格局，营造良好环境

气候变化是关乎人类生存发展和子孙后代福祉的一场危机，没有一个国家能够置身事外、独善其身，坚持多边主义、合作共赢是世界各国的唯一选择。我国较早提出碳达峰碳中目标，各国随之纷纷更新自主贡献目标和碳中和愿景，我们将继续推动全球气候治理多边进程，为各国绿色低碳发展营造良好环境。

——基于规则，体现公平合理

积极参与应对气候变化国际谈判，确保今年召开的格拉斯哥气候大会取得积极进展，在坚持公开透明、广泛参与、缔约方驱动、协商一致的基础上，为全面精准落实《巴黎协定》贡献中国智慧、中国方案。一是坚持公平、能力、共同但有区别的责任原则，各国根据国情更新有力度的自主贡献目标和制定颁布本世纪中叶实现碳中和的中长期发展战略。二是坚持减缓、适应、资金、技术全面均衡发展，坚持发展中国家能力建设和得到发达国家支持要相匹配，发达国家要兑现每年1000亿美元的融资承诺。三是尽快解决《巴黎协定》实施细则关于建立全球碳市场谈判未决问题，尽早建立全球碳市场，保护环境完整性，防止碳泄漏，维护贸易公平。

——勠力同心，推动合作共赢

欧、英、美、日、韩、巴西等许多国家或地区已明确提出2050年实现碳中和零排放目标，德国进一步提出2045年实现碳中和目标，给各国尤其是发达国家带了个好头。尽管各国国情、发展阶段不同，目标有所差异，但理念、路径、政策举措大同小异，在电力脱碳、工业脱碳、电气化和智能化、低碳零碳建筑和交通等领域面临同样的挑战。在经济全球化背景下，各国可以充分发挥各自比较优
势，强化国际交流、政策对话与务实合作。本着合作共赢的精神，在实现碳中和目标的道路上，深化与各国在绿色技术、绿色装备、绿色服务、绿色基建、绿色金融等方面的交流与合作，引领全球气候治理进程，共同构建人与自然生命共同体。
The Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) was founded in December 1949 on the initiative of Premier Zhou Enlai, the first of its kind devoted to people-to-people diplomacy after the founding of New China. In its early years, both Premier Zhou and Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, served as its Honorary President. The current Honorary President is Li Zhaoxing, former Foreign Minister.

The objective of the CPIFA is to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples of other countries, to promote the establishment and development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and other countries and to strive for peace, harmony, development and cooperation.

To achieve its objective, the CPIFA conducts research on the international situation, major global issues and foreign policies; establishes and develops links and contacts with political activists; carries out exchanges and cooperation with academic research institutions and social organizations of other countries, holding dialogues on major international and regional issues; organizes and sponsors various types of forum, workshop, seminar, lectures and symposium; acts as go-between for business circles, financial circles and enterprises in efforts to promote bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation. The CPIFA publishes a quarterly *Foreign Affairs Journal* in English.

The CPIFA maintains frequent contacts with renowned statesmen and diplomats (including former heads of state or government, ex-foreign ministers, members of parliament, leaders of political parties and government leaders of countries that have yet to establish diplomatic relations with China), distinguished social activists, entrepreneurs, well-known experts and scholars of international studies in more than 120 countries around the world. It has also established bilateral or multilateral exchange mechanisms with related institutions of some countries.

The main body of the CPIFA for carrying out foreign contacts is its council which comprises senior advisers, advisers and council members. Present or former China’s state leaders, high-rank government officials and well-known persons of various social circles act as the senior advisers and advisers. Senior diplomats, as well as experts and scholars engaged in studies of international issues and policies serve as the council members. The CPIFA’s permanent administrative body is its executive council committee which is headed by a president, and it also has posts of vice-president, secretary-general and deputy secretary-general as required by its duty.